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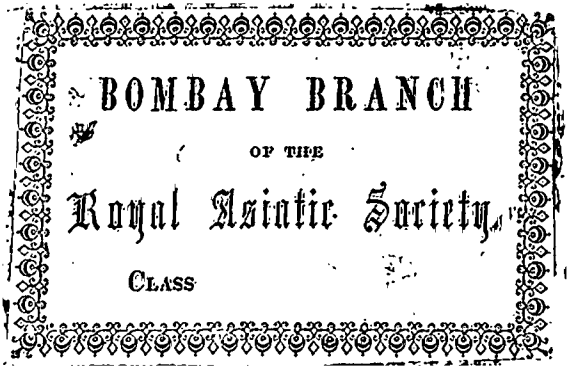

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

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ac

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

VOL. PART

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND.

VOL. I.

Freeman sc.

Revd. Mr. James Granger.

Publd by W. Baynes, 54 Paternoster-row, Aug.t 1.1806.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE unexpected acceptance which the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY has met with from the public, has encouraged the author to render it as correct and complete as it was in his power. This he could have done but very imperfectly, without the generous communications of ſeveral learned and ingenious gentlemen, occaſionally acknowledged in this ſecond edition. He is *particularly* obliged to the late Biſhop of Rocheſter; Mr Walpole; Mr Cambridge; Dr Ducarel; the Rev. Mr Farmer, Maſter of *Emmanuel College*, in Cambridge; the Rev. Mr Aſhby, late Preſident of *St John's*; and the Rev. Mr Cole, ſome time Fellow of *King's*, in that Univerſity; but *principally* to John Loveday, Eſq. of Caverſham, in Oxfordſhire, a gentleman, who, in conferring benefits, declines all thanks but

thoſe of his own conſcience. It is ſufficient for him that the perſon on whom they are conferred, become a better, a wiſer, or a happier man; though, perhaps, an utter ſtranger to the name and perſon of his benefactor. The author was here irreſiſtibly tempted to pay his friend this ſlender tribute of gratitude, without his privity or conſent *. It would be *ingratitude* not to own himſelf greatly obliged for the very kind and able aſſiſtance of the ſame gentleman's learned and worthy ſon, Dr John Loveday, of Doctors Commons.

* Hoc tribuiſſe parum eſt, non tribuiſſe ſcelus.

TO THE HONOURABLE

HORACE WALPOLE.

SIR,

I HAVE no intention in this Dedication to commend your writings, which ſpeak for themſelves; nor your virtues, ſome of which are as well known as your literary accompliſhments. I mean no more by it than an honeſt and unfeigned tribute of gratitude and reſpect, without deſign and without flattery. My name and perſon are known to few, as I had the good

fortune to retire early to independence, obſcurity, and content. My lot indeed is humble; ſo are my wiſhes. I write neither for fame nor bread; but have taken up the pen for the ſame reaſon that ſome of my brethren have laid it down, that is, only to amuſe myſelf. I preſent you, Sir, with a numerous catalogue of the portraits of our countrymen, many of whom have made a conſiderable figure in the world. To this I have added SKETCHES of their characters. But I pretend to little more merit than the keeper of a muſter-roll, who is by no means entitled to ſhare the honours or rewards of brave and active ſoldiers, only for writing down their names.

THIS ſingular book, which has been the employment of my leiſure hours for ſeveral years of my life, will, doubtleſs, be numbered among my idleneſſes, perhaps my weakneſſes; but, I hope, never amongſt my ſins. The performance falls far ſhort of my own expectation; I

wiſh,

wiſh, Sir, it may, in any degree, anſwer yours. I was not ſufficiently informed of my ignorance when I undertook it: like one walking in a fog, I fancied I ſaw it at a diſtance, when I was ſurrounded with it. The work, with all its defects, has afforded me much amuſement, and not a little labour: the pleaſure of writing reſembles that of travelling; many delightful ſcenes preſent themſelves on the road; but there are alſo objects to create diſguſt, and it is attended with languor and fatigue.

However well meant my poor endeavours may be, I do not expect to eſcape cenſure. To this I ſhall very patiently ſubmit. All the favour that I deſire from the reader is, that he will judge with the ſame candour with which I have written. I have attempted to act the part of an humble author; but have no kind of anxiety for fame. If I have an ambition for any thing, it

is

is to be an honeſt man, and a good pariſh-prieſt; and in the next place, to have the honour to be eſteemed,

SIR,

Your moſt obliged,

Moſt grateful, and

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

JAMES GRANGER.

PLAN OF THE CATALOGUE

OF

ENGRAVED BRITISH PORTRAITS,

Which are followed by their respective Characters *.

IN the following Catalogue, all portraits of ſuch perſons as flouriſhed before the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, are thrown into one article. In the ſucceeding reigns, they are ranged in the following order.

CLASS I. Kings, Queens, Princes, Princeſſes, &c. of the Royal Family.

CLASS II. Great Officers of State, and of the Houſehold.

CLASS III. Peers, ranked according to their precedence, and ſuch Commoners as have titles of Peerage;

* The author, when he firſt entered upon this work, intended only to compile a Methodical Catalogue of Britiſh Heads; but he afterwards extended his plan, and made it alſo a Biographical Hiſtory.

age; namely, ſons of Dukes, &c. and Iriſh Nobility.

CLASS IV. Archbiſhops and Biſhops, Dignitaries of the Church, and inferior Clergymen. To this Claſs are ſubjoined the Non-conforming Divines, and Prieſts of the Church of Rome.

CLASS V. Commoners who have borne great employments; namely, Secretaries of State, Privy-Counſellors, Ambaſſadors, and ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons as do not fall under other Claſſes.

CLASS VI. Men of the Robe; including Chancellors, Judges, and all Lawyers.

CLASS VII. Men of the Sword; all Officers of the Army and Navy.

CLASS VIII. Sons of Peers without titles, Baronets, Knights, ordinary Gentlemen, and thoſe who have enjoyed inferior civil employments.

CLASS IX. Phyſicians, Poets, and other ingenious perſons, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their writings.

CLASS X. Painters, Artificers, Mechanics, and all of inferior profeſſions, not included in the other Claſſes.

CLASS XI. Ladies, and others of the female ſex, according to their rank, &c.

CLASS

CLASS XII. Perſons of both ſexes, chiefly of the loweſt order of the people, remarkable from only one circumſtance in their lives; namely, ſuch as lived to a great age, deformed perſons, convicts, &c.

The following particulars have been obſerved.

1. To admit ſuch foreigners as have been naturalized, or have enjoyed any place of dignity, or office, and alſo ſuch foreign artiſts as have met with employment under the Britiſh Government †.

2. To place the perſons in that reign in which they were at the higheſt pitch of honour or preferment, if Stateſmen or Peers; or in which they may be ſuppoſed to have been in the full vigour of their underſtanding, if men of letters. But if the painter or engraver has given the date when a portrait was taken, or the age of a perſon may with any probability be concluded from the repreſentation of him, then to place it in that period in which it reſembled him moſt.

3. If a perſon has been eminent in ſeveral reigns, or in different characters or employments, to place the deſcriptions of the prints of him in the ſeveral reigns and claſſes, or to refer from one reign and claſs to another ‡.

4. To

† I look upon employment as a kind of naturalization of an artiſt.

‡ It is in conformity with this rule that references to different reigns and claſſes are occaſionally made in the courſe of the work.

4. To mention, after the Engliſh heads, at the end of each reign, 1. Such foreign Princes as were allied to the Royal Family. 2. Foreign Princes, and others, who have been Knights of the Garter. 3. Foreign Princes, who have viſited this kingdom. 4. Ambaſſadors and Envoys who have reſided here. 5. Foreigners who have been ſojourners at either of our Univerſities. 6. Foreigners, who have been Fellows of the Royal Society. 7. Travellers of eminence who have been in England. Laſtly, Such as do not fall under the above diviſions.

It ſhould here be obſerved, that the biographical part of the work is generally confined to thoſe perſons of whom there are engraved portraits; and that this takes in almoſt all characters of diſtinction, eſpecially from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

THE

THE

PREFACE.

IN every age and nation, diſtinguiſhed for arts and learning, the inclination of tranſmitting the memory, and even the features of illuſtrious perſons to poſterity, has uniformly prevailed. The greateſt poets, orators, and hiſtorians, were contemporaries with the moſt celebrated painters, ſtatuaries, and engravers of gems and medals; and the deſire to be acquainted with a man's aſpect has ever riſen, in proportion to the known excellence of his character, and the admiration of his writings *. This inclination appears to have been no leſs prevalent in the earlier ages of the world. The old Egyptians preſerved a mummy

* Several persons who had read Juſtus Lipſius's Works in Sarmatia, made a voyage into the Low Countries, on purpose to see him. It may not be improper to observe, that these persons were greatly diſappointed, when they saw, in that celebrated writer, a man of a very mean aspect. Vide Aubertus Miræus, in "Vita Lipſii," p. 32.

mummy, for the ſame reaſon that the Greeks cut a ſtatue, or painted a portrait, though it could retain little more of the human form than a ſkeleton *.

But no invention has better anſwered the end of perpetuating the memory of illuſtrious men, than the modern art of engraving, which I ſhall, without ſcruple, prefer to the boaſted art of the Egyptians; and I would much rather be poſſeſſed of a good collection of prints of my countrymen, than a collection of their mummies, though I had a pyramid for its repoſitory.

This art, which had its origin in Italy †, was ſlow

* In the learned Cuper's "Lettres de Critique," &c. p. 363, in a Latin Epiſtle to Mons. le Clerc, is the following paſſage; which intimates that portrait painting is of very remote antiquity. "Ver-
"satur mihi ſubinde ante oculos," v. 14. cap. xxiii. Ezekielis Prophetæ; "Cumque vidiſſet viros depictos in pariete, imagines Chal-
"dæorum, &c. uti vertit Hebraica verba vulgatus interpres; καὶ
"εἶδεν ἄνδρας ἐζωγραφημένους ἐπὶ τὸ τοίχῳ, εἰκόνας χαλδαίων, juxta LXX.
"interpretes. Et hinc mihi dubium ortum an hæ picturæ fuerint in
"ipſis ædium parietibus, an vero in tabulis ex parietibus ſuspensis?
"Quominus enim tapetia deſignari, ut mihi equidem videtur, poſſint,
"faciunt colores, vel certe minium." A little below is this queſtion:
"An Chaldæorum pictores Hieroſolymam venerint, ibique artem
"ſuam exercuerint, an vero illi etiam ſese dederint Judæi, poſtquam
"præcipue Deo nuntium remiſerunt, et profana numina coluerunt?"

† Some ſay in Germany, others in Holland. See a curious account of the origin of engraving in the Preface to the "Chronological
"Series of Engravers;" Cambridge, 1770.

ſlow in its progreſs into our part of the world; and after it fixed here, was long before it arrived at its preſent excellence; yet ſome of its early productions have their merit, independent of their antiquity; and the paſſion for engraved portraits ſeems to have been almoſt coeval with the art itſelf *.

But the greateſt excellency of this art has frequently brought it into contempt: I mean the multiplication of copies; many of which have been neglected and deſtroyed, merely becauſe they were multiplied. The engraver is, in this reſpect,

* Sir John Harington, in the advertisement to his translation of Ariosto, published in 1591, tells us, "that he never but once saw "*pictures cut in brass* for any book except his own; and that *that* "book was Mr Broughton's "Treatise on the Revelation," 8vo. in which he says there are three or four *pretty pictures*. That the other books which he had seen *in this realm*, with *pictures*, were Livy, Gesner, Alciat's Emblems, and a book De Spectris, in Latin; and in our own tongue, the Chronicles, the Book of Martyrs, the Book of Hawking and Hunting *, and Mr Whitney's Emblems; yet all their figures were cut in wood. According to John Bagford, in his Collections for a History of Printing, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1707, the rolling-press was first brought into England by John Speed, author of the History of Great Britain, who first procured one from Antwerp, in 1610: but it is certain, from what we are told by Sir John Harington, and other accounts †, that we wrought off copper-plates from some engine or other, even before Justus Lipsius is said to have invented it.

* By George Turberville.

† See Mr Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."

reſpect, the ſame to the painter, that the printer is to the author. I wiſh I could carry on the parallel, and ſay that the works of both come from the preſs with additional beauty; though it is ſaying a great deal, that the productions of ſome of our modern artiſts go near to rival the pencil itſelf.

As to the utility of a collection of Engliſh portraits, it may perhaps be ſufficient to ſay, that Mr Evelyn, Mr Aſhmole, Mr Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr Thoreſby, and ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed parts and learning, now living, have made conſiderable collections of this kind *. But I ſhall borrow the following quotation from a late author †, who ſays that a collection is uſeful: "Not ſo much for the "bare entertainment and curioſity that there is "in ſuch artful and beautiful imitations, or the "leſs ſolid intelligence of the different modes or "habits, and faſhions of the times, as the more "important direction and ſettlement of the ideas, "upon the true form and features of any wor-"thy and famous perſons repreſented: and alſo "the

* I was lately informed that the King of France has a great number of English portraits, ranged in some sort of order, and that his collection is continually encreasing.

† Mr Oldys, author of the Life of Hollar, in the "Biographia "Britannica."

" the diſtinction of families, and men of ſupe-
" rior merit in them, by their arms and mot-
" toes, or emblematical alluſions to their actions,
" writings, &c. the inſcriptions of their titles of
" honour, preferments, and moſt ſignal ſervices,
" or other obſervables, with the chronological
" particulars thereof: as of their birth, age,
" death, &c. and the ſhort characters or enco-
" miums of them, often ſubjoined in verſe or
" proſe; beſides the name of painter, deſigner,
" graver, &c. and the dates alſo of their per-
" formance; whereby a ſingle print, when an
" artiſt is thoroughly apprehenſive, or well-ad-
" viſed, in what he is about, and will embrace
" the advantages or opportunities he may, to an-
" ſwer the expectations of the curious in their va-
" rious taſtes and enquiries, may become a rich
" and plenteous banquet, a full ſpread table of
" choice and uſeful communications, not only
" moſt delightful to the eye, but moſt inſtructive
" to the mind." To theſe obſervations I ſhall take the liberty to add, that in a collection of this kind, the contents of many galleries are reduced into the narrow compaſs of a few volumes; and the portraits of ſuch as diſtinguiſhed themſelves for a long ſucceſſion of ages, may be turned over in a few hours *.

Another

* " Whate'er was beautcous, and whate'er was great."
POPE.

Another advantage attending ſuch an aſſemblage is, that the methodical arrangement has a ſurpriſing effect upon the memory. We ſee the celebrated contemporaries of every age almoſt at one view, and by caſting the eye upon thoſe that ſat at the helm of State, and the inſtruments of great events, the mind is inſenſibly led to the hiſtory of that period *.

There are alſo many curious particulars found in the inſcriptions of prints, not to be met with in any other records. Theſe, together with the arms, mottoes, and devices, convey much the ſame kind of inſtruction as the reverſes of medals,

* " A portrait is a ſort of general hiſtory of the life of the perſon " it repreſents, not only to him who is acquainted with it, but to many " others, who, upon occaſion of ſeeing it, are frequently told of what " is moſt material concerning him, or his general character at leaſt: " the face and figure is alſo deſcribed, and as much of the character " as appears by theſe, which oftentimes is here ſeen in a very great " degree. Theſe therefore many times anſwer the ends of hiſtorical " pictures, and to relations or friends give a pleaſure greater than any " other can *." The ſame author ſays, " That in a good portrait " we conceive a better opinion of the beauty, good ſenſe, breeding, " and other good qualities of the perſon, than from ſeeing themſelves, " and yet without being able to ſay in what particular it is unlike; " for nature muſt be ever in view †." " Let a man (ſaith he) read " a character in my Lord Clarendon (and certainly never was there " a better painter in that kind), he will find it improved by ſeeing a " picture of the ſame perſon by Vandyck ‡."

* Jonathan Richardſon's Works, p. 179.
† Page 247. ‡ Page 6.

medals *. The relation that prints bear to paintings, from which they are generally taken, is alſo a conſiderable help in leading to the knowledge of them. The antiquaries at Rome have recourſe to ancient coins, to prove the authenticity of a ſtatue; and the collectors of portraits make the ſame uſe of prints in authenticating a picture. A methodical collection of engraved heads will ſerve as a viſible repreſentation of paſt events, become a kind of *ſpeaking chronicle*, and carry that ſort of intelligence into civil ſtory, that in popiſh times was almoſt the ſole ſupport of religion: with this difference, that inſtead of thoſe lying legends, and fabulous relations, which ſpread error and ſuperſtition through the minds of men; theſe, by ſhort and accurate inſcriptions, may happily convey, and that in a manner almoſt inſenſible, real and uſeful inſtruction. For ſuch a collection will delight the eye, recreate the mind, impreſs the imagination, fix the memory, and thereby yield no ſmall aſſiſtance to the judgment.

* See Spanhemius "De Præſtantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum." See also Mr Addison's "Dialogues upon the Usefulness of ancient Medals," and Evelyn's "Numismata," especially chapter VIII. in which the author treats largely "of heads and effigies in prints, and taille-douce, and their use as they relate to medals."

There is another great benefit that may be derived from this, and which cannot be had, or at leaſt cannot ſo well and eaſily be had, any other way. It will eſtabliſh in the mind of the attentive peruſer that *ſynchroniſm* which is ſo eſſential a part of the Britiſh hiſtory; and in which, however, ſome, otherwiſe no contemptible writers, have egregiouſly failed. For by ſtudying ſuch a collection, together with the following work, the perſonal hiſtory of the illuſtrious in every rank, and in every profeſſion, will be referred to its proper place; and ſtateſmen, heroes, patriots, divines, lawyers, poets, and celebrated artiſts, will occupy their reſpective ſtations, and be remembered in the ſeveral periods in which they really flouriſhed: a thing in itſelf of very great conſequence, and which once thoroughly attained in this manner, more eſpecially by young people, will be recollected with great facility, and prove of wonderful ſervice in reading hiſtories and memoirs †.

I may

† Zach. Conrad ab Uffenbach, who was deservedly called the Peiresc of Germany, in the year 1704, began with avidity to collect, and methodically to arrange, the prints of persons of eminence; with which, as he acknowledged, he greatly refreshed his mind and memory after his severer studies. He was particularly cautious to procure genuine portraits, rejecting the ideal as toys and trifles fit only for the amusement of children. His friend, the excellent Schelhorn, who

I may add to this a ſtill more important circumſtance, which is the power that ſuch a method will have in awakening genius †. For as Ulyſſes is ſaid to have diſcovered Achilles under the diſguiſe of a female, by exhibiting arms and implements of war; ſo the running over theſe portraits, together with the ſhort characters of the perſons, will frequently excite the latent ſeeds of a martial, philoſophic, poetic, or literary diſpoſition. A ſkilful preceptor, when he exhibits ſuch a collection, and ſuch a work as this to his pupil, as a mere amuſement, will preſently perceive the true bent of his temper, by his being ſtruck with a Blake or a Boyle, a Hyde or a Milton. In perſons of a warm and lively diſpoſition, it will appear at firſt ſight; in thoſe of a ſedate mind, more ſlowly, and perhaps not till after frequent peruſal. But it may be ſafely aſſerted, that if a young perſon has real principles of action, and a character impreſſed by nature, which

who used to assist him in his collections, tells us, that he retained his passion for this pursuit to the time of his death. See this and more in Schelhorn's Tract "De Studio Uffenbachii Bibliothecario," p. XLVI. to LIII.

† "Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum. P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros, solitos ita dicere: cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè sibi animum ad virtutem accendi; scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque priùs sedari, quàm virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit." Sallust. Præfat. ad Bellum Jugurth."

is the only ſolid foundation of a vigorous attachment to any ſcience or profeſſion, it is in this way moſt likely to be found, and ought then to be cultivated with the utmoſt care and attention; for the efforts of nature will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

I have reaſon to hope, that when the great utility of ſuch collections, and of this work, come to be thoroughly underſtood, it may incline gentlemen of learning, and who have the neceſſary opportunities, to enquire after and bring to light many portraits that have hitherto remained in obſcurity, and have ſerved only as ornaments in private families. It may be remarked, that in the uncaſtrated edition of Holinſhed's "Chro-"nicle‡," there are large accounts of ſome great families, and perſons who have filled important employments. In Weever's "Funeral "Monuments," there is a copious detail of the ancient family of the Howards; and in Dugdale's "Hiſtory of Warwickſhire," there is the like diſplay of the families of Beauchamp, from the famous manuſcript hiſtory of John Roſſe, the antiquary.

I may

‡ The uncastrated Holinshed is extremely rare: one of the copies has been known to sell for near 45l. v. "Phœnix Britannicus," 4to. page 558.

I may likewiſe indulge myſelf in the expectation, that when it is ſeen how much light may be thrown on hiſtory by the heads of royal, noble, and remarkable perſonages, greater care will for the future be taken, eſpecially as the arts of engraving and mezzotinto are now arrived at ſuch perfection, in tranſmitting, with all poſſible care and exactneſs, this kind of prints to poſterity; and that due attention will be paid to propriety and correctneſs, more eſpecially in reſpect to dates, in all the inſcriptions that are placed under and over them: by which means many material informations may be given, the neglect of which in earlier times, is juſtly regretted; and many errors and miſtakes prevented, which embarraſs the hiſtorical memoirs of former ages †.

As collections of engraved portraits, however uſeful in themſelves, have lain under the ſame prejudices with ancient coins, and have been generally eſteemed as little more than empty amuſements; I have endeavoured, at leaſt, to point out a method to render them of real utility to the curious, who, by forming a collection, may ſupply

† See a very ingenious and apposite passage on the utility of portraits of great men, in the "Melanges d'Histoire et de Literature," by Dom. Bonaventure d'Argogne, under the feigned name of De Vigneul Marville, tom. iii. edit. 4. Paris 1725, p. 386.

ſupply the defect of Engliſh medals*. Though nothing is more uſeful, I have ſeldom, in repoſitories of prints, ſeen any thing like order: the poetaſter frequently takes place of the poet, and the pedant of the man of genius; John Ogilby is exalted above Mr Dryden, and Alexander Roſs† has the precedence of Sir Walter Ralegh, becauſe engraved by a better hand. The following catalogue, which is carried down to the Revolution, is chiefly compiled from the valuable collections of the Honourable Horace Walpole, and James Weſt, Eſq‡. to whom, and to Sir William Muſgrave, I acknowledge myſelf under a very great obligation, for their copious communications and ready aſſiſtance in the courſe of this compilation. I am at a loſs to expreſs my gratitude to Sir William Muſgrave, who upon every occaſion aſſiſted me with his advice, ſupplied me with books, and favoured me with the uſe of two large volumes of Engliſh heads, collected by the late Mr Thoreſby of Leeds, which are now in his poſſeſſion.

My

* See Mr Evelyn's "Numiſmata," where he recommends such a collection with that view. See also an account of the defect of Engliſh medals in the "Guardian," No. 96. Dr Swift, in order to ſupply this defect, proposed to Lord Oxford, to coin halfpence and farthings with various inscriptions and devices, alluding to the most ſignal events in the course of Queen Anne's reign.

† The continuator of Ralegh's History.

‡ Deceased since this preface was written.

My thanks are in a particular manner due to Mr Walpole, who with his own hand did me the honour to add to the catalogue a deſcription of many heads not found in Mr Weſt's collection ‡. My very grateful acknowledgments are due to the Dutcheſs Dowager of Portland, for the ſight of a fine collection of heads at Bulſtrode, and for other favours, conferred in the moſt obliging manner, by her Grace. I am proud to own my obligations to ſo diſtinguiſhed a writer as Dr Campbell, for ſeveral uſeful obſervations in this preface, and alſo for notices of various perſons mentioned in the enſuing work. I muſt alſo gratefully acknowledge, that I have received the greateſt aſſiſtance from a truly worthy and judicious gentleman in the neighbourhood of Reading, though I am not at liberty to mention his name. But his extraordinary parts and extenſive learning, eſpecially in the hiſtory and antiquities of our own country, have rendered him more known than his great modeſty ever inclined him to be; as merit of every kind will ſooner or later diſcover itſelf. I can, with the utmoſt truth, apply to him what Sir Richard Steele ſays of his excellent

‡ I must also acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr Walpole, in my accounts of artists; and for the first hint of the plan of this work, communicated to me by a gentleman who had seen the fine collection of heads at Strawberry Hill. That this acknowledgment was not made before, is entirely owing to an oversight.

excellent tutor, Dr Ellis; That "he is above the "temptation of (what is always in his power) "being famous."

I muſt here inform the reader, that the collection of Engliſh heads, in twenty-three volumes folio, which was in the poſſeſſion of James Weſt, Eſq. was of great uſe to me; as was alſo Mr Joſeph Ames's catalogue of about two thouſand heads, in ten volumes folio and quarto, *collected* by the late Mr Nickolls, F. R. S. I was aſſured, from what I *thought* the moſt unqueſtionable authority, that this *collection*, from whence Mr Ames took his catalogue, was purchaſed by Mr Weſt‡. I have not followed the example of Mr Ames, in deſcribing the dreſs of each perſon; but have generally made ſome remarks on the dreſſes of the times, at the end of the ſeveral reigns; and to avoid

‡ Dr Ducarel did me the honour to inform me, in a letter, that on the 26th of December 1771, he called on Dr Fothergill; and that, going into his library, he did there see and handle Mr Nickolls's original collection of English heads; and that Dr Fothergill bought it of Mr Nickolls's father, after his decease, for eighty guineas; and that they have never been out of his possession, since he became master of them. Were I to give the reader a detail of my authorities for Mr West's being the proprietor of this collection, it would be a singular instance of the difficulty of finding truth; who sometimes lurks at the bottom of her well, when she is, in appearance, before our eyes. I am now fully convinced that Dr Fothergill is the owner of the prints in question.

avoid ſwelling the work to too great a bulk, I have retained only as much of the inſcription as was neceſſary to aſcertain the print, or inform the reader of any thing particularly memorable, in relation to the perſon. I have, for the direction of collectors, followed the example of Mr Aſhmole, in referring to many of the books before which the heads are to be found §. I have frequently deſcribed variety of prints of the ſame perſon; but as they were generally done at different periods of his life, or by different hands, there needs no apology for inſerting them; and eſpecially, as by comparing the ſeveral portraits, the true likeneſs may with more certainty be determined.

As the method of the catalogue is hiſtorical, there was the leſs occaſion for the SKETCHES, or great OUTLINES, of perſonal hiſtory, and the brief anecdotes which I have added. But theſe I have ſtudied to make as conciſe as poſſible: they ſufficiently anſwer my purpoſe, if they give the reader a general idea of the character of each perſon, and afford a hint to ſome abler hand to reduce our biography to ſyſtem.

I did

§ He uſually made memorandums under his heads from what books they were taken.

I did not think myſelf obliged to quote my authors upon every occaſion; but have always endeavoured to apply to ſuch as are of the beſt authority, both for my collections and anecdotes.

I have been alſo particularly careful with reſpect to dates, in which there are doubtleſs ſome ſeeming contradictions, occaſioned by the different cuſtoms among our chronologiſts of beginning the year with the firſt of January, and the twenty-fifth of March. Hence it is not unuſual to find, that the ſame perſon died on the ſame day of the month for two years ſucceſſively ‡. I have added the dates of engraving to ſome of Smith's heads, from an authentic manuſcript, communicated by the late Mr Macardell, and copied from a catalogue of Smith's hand-writing. It will perhaps be objected, that I have given a place to mean engravings, and prints of obſcure perſons: but whoever ſtudies for a uſeful collection, ſhould make it numerous; if for an elegant

‡ The following abſurdities, among many others, were occaſioned by theſe different computations. In 1667, there were two Eaſters; the firſt on the twenty-fifth of April, and the ſecond on the twenty-ſecond of March following: and there were three different denominations of the year of our Lord affixed to three State-Papers which were published in one week; namely, his Majeſty's Speech, dated 1732-3; the Address of the Houſe of Lords, 1732; the Address of the Houſe of Commons, 1733.

gant one, he may ſelect ſuch as pleaſe his eye, and are conformable to his taſte. Of many perſons there are none but meanly engraved heads; but I can eaſily imagine that the meaneſt that is deſcribed in the following work, may preſerve the likeneſs, which is the eſſence of a portrait, and might ſerve to aſcertain a doubtful picture †. And this is the more probable, as moſt of the prints were engraved when the perſons repreſented were well known, and any one could judge of the reſemblance.

As to the obſcurity of the perſons, though there are a few whoſe merit is derived merely from the painter or engraver ‡, and ſome authors

† Mr Walpole authenticated a portrait of Richard Cromwell, painted by Cooper, from a head engraved by J. Gammon; who, says Vertue, could hardly be called an engraver, so poor were his performances. See the "Catalogue of Engravers."

‡ Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain,
And stand recorded at their own request,
To future times, a libel or a jest.
DRYDEN.

The author is well assured that he shall be accused of vanity, and consequently of folly, in prefixing his own portrait to this work. He has nothing to allege in his excuse, but that it was originally placed there at the repeated request of a person of distinction, to whom he had obligations. To look the world in the face without a blush, was neither his *voluntary* act, nor is it conformable to his character.

thors who have written volumes of inanity that deſerve to periſh; yet there are others, whoſe names are now forgotten, who were juſtly celebrated in their time: and one reaſon for making collections of this kind, is to perpetuate the memory of ſuch as have deſerved well of poſterity, though their works have ſcarce reached it. It is fortunate for theſe authors, that there are ſuch repoſitories, and that the engraved plate, as well as the impreſſed metal,

" ———— Faithful to its charge of fame,
" Through climes and ages, bears each form
" and name." POPE †.

But how would it allay the thirſt of fame in a writer, if he could foreſee that the perpetuity which he promiſes his productions, will be limited to their frontiſpiece; and that a few days work of an engraver will, in the next age, be preferred to the labours of his life ‡?

But

† Verses occasioned by Mr Addison's " Dialogues on Medals."

‡ It appears from the 186th Epigram of the 14th Book of Martial, where speaking of Virgil's works, he says,

" Quam brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem!
" Ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit;

that

But the engraved portrait of an author, whatever is the fate of his works, might ſtill remain an honorary memorial of him. There is much the ſame kind of exiſtence in the ſhadow of a man's perſon, that there is in the ſound of his name, the utmoſt a poſthumous fame can attain to; an exiſtence which numbers have too eagerly ſought for, with infinite diſquiet to themſelves and the reſt of mankind *.

As painters and engravers of portraits have met with encouragement in England, I flatter myſelf that this firſt attempt towards a methodical catalogue of Engliſh heads will meet with

that it was a cuſtom among the ancients for authors to prefix their pictures to their works. This is mentioned in the "Menagiana," tom. i. p. 141, where there is ſtill further proof of the antiquity of this practice.

* At page 173 of Vincentii Paravicini "Singularia de Viris Eruditione claris," Centuriæ tres, Baſil. 1713, mention is made of ſeveral eminent perſons of the laſt age, who would neither have their portraits painted nor engraved. Their number might eaſily be enlarged, by inſtances in preceding ages. There is great reaſon to believe that ſome of theſe perſons could, by no means, be perſuaded to have their pictures drawn, leſt witches and ſorcerers ſhould make uſe of them for incantations. Others have declined it from pride, which frequently aſſumes the guiſe of modeſty. *Mons. Daſſier*, the medalliſt, as well as De la Tour, the painter, could not prevail on Baron Monteſquieu to ſit for his portrait, till the *former*, with an air of pleaſantry, ſaid to him

with pardon, if not with approbation, from the curious; which I am perſuaded it would more eaſily do, if the reader knew under what diſadvantages the author, who lives in the obſcurity of the country, has laboured in the courſe of the work.

I ſhall only add, that the collector of prints might further improve himſelf in the knowledge of perſonal hiſtory, from engraved coins and medals *. In Speed's "Chronicle" are medals of as many of the Roman Emperors as had any concern with Britain; a conſiderable number of coins of the Saxon, Daniſh, and Anglo-Saxon Kings; and a complete ſeries of coins and ſeals from William the Conqueror to James the Firſt, cut in wood with great exactneſs, from the originals in the Cotton Collection, by Chriſtopher Switzer. In the old and new editions of Camden's "Britannia," are various coins from the ſame collection. Mr Evelyn has publiſhed a book of medals in folio; Vertue has engraved an elegant volume in quarto of the medals of the famous Simon; Dr Ducarel has publiſhed a curious book

him, "Do not you think that there is as much pride in refuſing my request, as there would appear in granting it?" Upon this he presently yielded.

* Much may be learned also from tombs and cenotaphs.

book of coins of our ancient Kings; and Mr Folkes a collection from the Conqueſt, in ſixty-one plates *. There are alſo ſeveral plates in Dr Hickes's "Theſaurus;" a large one in Mr Thoreſby's "Muſeum;" and a great variety of medals ſtruck in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George the Firſt, engraved for the "Continuation of Rapin's Hiſtory." Some of our Engliſh coins were engraved by Francis Perry; and there are many engravings in Mr Snelling's "Treatiſes of the Gold, Silver, and "Copper Coinage of England."

* There are some plates of coins in Martin Leake's "Historical Account of English money," second edit. 1745, 8vo.

Note, THAT the Heads in each Claſs of the Firſt Article are placed according to the order of the reigns in which the perſons flouriſhed. The Prints deſcribed by *large h. ſh.* i. e. large half ſheet, are ſuch as are ſometimes printed on paper of the imperial ſize, or on an ordinary ſheet. Such as are diſtinguiſhed by *Illuſt. Head*, belong to the ſet of portraits engraved by Houbraken and Vertue. When the names of Stent, Cooper, &c. are ſimply mentioned in the deſcriptions of prints, they denote that theſe perſons ſold or wrought them off at the rolling-preſs. Dates of promotions, in the margin, relate preciſely to the rank or office in which the perſons ſtand in their reſpective Claſſes.

THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

ARTICLE I.

FROM EGBERT TO HENRY VIII.

CLASS I.

KINGS, AND OTHERS, OF THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT, king of the West Saxons, first monarch of all England; *a medallion, from a silver coin; Vertue sculp. half sheet.—Engraved for Rapin's "History." There is a set of heads by Vertue, for the octavo edition of the same book.* Began their Reigns.

The History of England, during the Heptarchy, is, perhaps, the least interesting, and the most barren of great events, of any history of the like period, in the annals of any nation. It is an almost uninterrupted series of violence, wars, and massacres, among petty tyrants, most of whom were a disgrace to the human species. Egbert, who was born with talents to conquer and to govern, reduced the Heptarchy into one kingdom †; and defended his new conquest with the same vigour as he acquired it. *Ob.* 838. †Anno 826. Rapin.

Began their Reigns. 871. ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, &c. *Vertue sc. half sheet. From an ancient picture at University College in Oxford; also from an ancient stone head, now in Oxford. At the bottom of the plate, he is represented as a common minstrel, playing in the Danish camp.*

The story of his going into the enemies camp in this disguise is extremely improbable; as it is not mentioned by Asser bishop of Sherborne, who was cotemporary with Alfred, and the most authentic writer of his life *.

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *Vertue sc.* 8vo.

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *a small head-piece, Vertue sc.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *a small tail-piece, Vertue sc.*

These three last were engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred, published by Mr Wise, 8vo, 1722.

ALFREDUS *Saxonum rex; Faber f.* 1712, *large* 4to; *one of the set of Founders* †.

A head of ALFRED; *from a manuscript in the Bodleian library. M. Burghers sc.*

The title of Great, which has been lavished on the destroyers and plunderers of mankind, was never more deservedly given than to Alfred, who had in his character a happy mixture of every great and good quality that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. *Ob.* 900, as Carte

* See what an ingenious writer has said upon this subject, very lately, in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. i. p. 16.

† This set of prints, done in mezzotinto, by John Faber the elder, are in large 4to, or small folio. They have been printed with the additions of borders, and some of them have been copied.

King Alfred the Great.

Carte has sufficiently proved in his "History of England," vol. i. p. 316. The monument at Driffield in Yorkshire, erected in memory of Alfred, a learned king of the Northumbrians, who died in 704, has been mistaken for this king's, who was buried at Winchester. Began their Reigns.

CANUTE the DANE; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin.*

Canute possessed himself of the kingdom, after his countrymen had struggled for it above 200 years. In the beginning of his reign, he struck terror into his new subjects, by the many sacrifices he made to his crown, and by the rigour of his administration. But when he found himself in secure possession of the throne, he relaxed the reins of government, and grew popular. In the latter part of his life, to atone for his many acts of violence, he built churches, endowed monasteries, and imported reliques *; and had indeed a much better title to saintship than many of those that disgrace the Roman calendar. *Ob.* 1036. 1017.

EDWARD the CONFESSOR; *drawn and engraved by James Smith, from the altar window of Rumford church, h. sh. This window is modern.*

There is an ancient wooden print of him in Caxton's "Lives of the Saints."

Edward the Confessor was more celebrated for his piety, justice, and humanity, than for his capacity for government. His denying the rights of the marriage-bed to his amiable Queen Editha, is extolled by the monkish writers, as 1041.

* He commiſſioned an agent at Rome to purchaſe St Auguſtine's arm for one hundred talents of ſilver and one of gold; a much greater ſum than the fineſt ſtatue of antiquity would then have ſold for.

Began their Reigns.

a signal instance of heroic chastity, and contributed to gain him the title of Saint and Confessor. He was the first that touched for the king's evil *. *Ob.* 5 Jan. 1066. Canonized by Alexander the Third, 1165.

HAROLD, *a whole length; an outline only, from F. Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," vol. i. p. 402. It is the first plate in Dr Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."*

1065. Harold, son of Earl Godwin by his second wife, niece of Canute, was, for his virtues, as well as his great and amiable qualities, worthy of the throne which he ascended upon the death of the Confessor, his brother-in-law. The English were happy under his administration, during the reign of that bigotted and weak prince. He greatly fell at the battle of Hastings, and with him the liberties of his country, 14 Oct. 1066.

K. WILLIAM the CONQUEROR; *Vertue sc. h. sh. After three silver coins of him, and a small illumination in "Domes-day Book* †."

WILLIAM

* Mr Whiston imputes the cure of the evil to the prayer used at the time of touching ‡; Mr Carte, to the royal touch; and he endeavours to prove the power of curing to be hereditary. See Whiston's "Life," by himself, and Carte's "History of England."

† The most authentic prints of our monarchs extant, are the large heads engraved by Vertue; who has also engraved the heads of the kings from the Conquest, in one quarto plate; and another set, consisting of four plates in octavo, for Salmon's "Chronological Historian." In Rastell's Chronicle, entitled, "The Pastyme of the People," are folio prints of the kings of England, from the Conqueror to Richard III. They are whole lengths, cut in wood, and have an uncommon merit for that age. Holland, who published the "Heroologia Anglica," has also published a volume of heads of the kings, from the Conquest to the year 1618. These prints are the same with those in Martin's "Chronicle," except the title and the head of William I. Hondius has engraved many heads of our kings; and Vandrebanc a set after Lutterel's

‡ Epist. of St James, chap. v. ver. 14.

KING WILLIAM I

Began to Reign
14. Oct. 1066.
Lived 73 Years
Reigned 20 yrs.
Died A. Dni 87

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *a whole length; formerly painted on a wall of the abbey of St Stephèn, at Caen, in Normandy. Copied from Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoiſe," t. i. p. 55*. In Dr Ducarel's "Anglo-Gallic Coins," plate 6. No 75.†.* Began their Reigns.

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *attended by his guards, and conferring a grant of lands on Alan, earl of Bretagne: a curious print, before "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," published from "Domes-day Book," by Roger Gale, 1722, fol.*

These prints of William the Conqueror are very unlike each other. Accuracy of drawing is not to be expected in an age, in which the generality of artists had not arrived at ſufficient preciſion to diſtinguiſh betwixt a monkey and a man.

William, duke of Normandy, gained a complete victory over Harold at the battle of Haſtings, in which above 30,000 men were ſlain. 1066.

Lutterel's drawings. Vertue's large heads have been copied for a "Hiſtory of England," publiſhed by Walker, under the name of James Robinſon, Eſq. It ſhould be obſerved, that Vandrebanc engraved the prints of our Kings and Queens to Elizabeth; and that the ſeries, done for Kennet's "Complete Hiſtory," is continued to Anne by other hands. Several of them, cut in wood, are in Grafton's "Chronicle." There is alſo a ſet in wood publiſhed by T. T. (Thomas Timmes), 1597, ſee Ames's "Hiſt. of Printing," p. 432. The ſet of etchings, in octavo, whole lengths, from William I. to Elizabeth, are, for the moſt part, ideal: their arms are upon their ſhields. Another ſet, from the Conqueror to Charles II. is in Matthew Stephenſon's "Florus Britannicus," 1662, fol. A conſiderable number of theſe are done by Elſtracke, and ſome by Delaram: the plates are nearly of a quarto ſize. The beſt impreſſions were publiſhed by Compton Holland, in a ſet entitled "Baziologia," 1618. George King has engraved folio prints of ſeveral of our monarchs: many of their heads are in Gardiner's "Hiſtory of the Coal-Trade at Newcaſtle."

* In this book are various monumental effigies of our ancient monarchs, ſome of which are copied in Dr Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."

† In the firſt letter of this book, is a good account of the writers on Engliſh coins.

Began their Reigns.

On the spot where this decisive battle was fought, he erected an abbey of Benedictines, the remains of which lately belonged to the Lord Viscount Montacute of Cowdray, near Midhurst, in Sussex. Upon his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to reconcile himself to a people who could by no means be reconciled to him, by the gentle methods of lenity and indulgence. But finding the nation extremely averse from a foreign yoke, however easy, he ruled with all the rigour and jealousy of a conqueror.—*Ob.* 9 Sept. 1087. The survey taken in this reign, of all the lands in England, called "Domes-day Book," is the most ancient record in the kingdom, and is of singular use in regulating assessments, ascertaining limits, &c.

Sometimes written Montagu.

WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS; *Vertue sc. h. sh. Done after the two silver coins assigned to him by the antiquarians.*

9 Sept. 1087.

William Rufus, who found the kingdom totally subdued to his hands, ruled with more lenity than his father; but he was in his nature disposed to be equally violent and tyrannical; and his avarice, which seems to have been his predominant passion, prompted him to be more rapacious. He built the city of Carlisle *, the Tower of London, Westminster-Hall, and London-Bridge.

HENRICUS I. REX; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin; and partly from a broad seal of wax, now extant.*

Henry

* William Rufus built so large a part of Carlisle, that he has been considered as the founder of that city, which is of greater antiquity. It was destroyed by the Danes, and began to be rebuilt by William the Conqueror. Some of Rufus's buildings are remarkably magnificent.

KING WILLIAM II

Begun to Reign
9. Sep. 1087.
Lived 43 Years
Reign'd 12 y. 11 m.
Was kill'd by an
Arrow shot at a
Deer in

KING
Began to Reign
1. Aug. 1100.
Lived 67 Years
Reign'd 35 y. 8.
Died 1. D.
HENRY I

KING
Began to Reign
2. Dec. 1135.
Lived 49 Years.
Reigned 18 y. 10 m.
STEPHEN

Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror, gained the crown by usurpation, and defended it with vigour and dexterity. His engaging person and address, his courage, learning, and eloquence, have been much celebrated. The greatest blemish of his reign was his putting out the eyes of his elder brother, and confining him twenty-eight years in Cardiffe castle, in Glamorganshire*. In 1110, he began to restore learning in the university of Cambridge. The first great council of the nation, by some called a parliament, was assembled in this reign. Began their Reigns. 1100.

KING STEPHEN; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin. The head of the empress Matilda in the same plate, is from a parchment roll in the Heralds Office.*

Stephen, Earl of Bologn and Mortaigne, upon the death of Henry I. seized the crown, which had been settled on the Empress Matilda, the sole descendant of that monarch, who came into England to assert her right. Hostilities presently commenced in every quarter of the kingdom, and were carried on with the highest animosity, and with various success, to near the end of this reign. During this period, a spirit of Dec. 2, 1135.

* In the choir of the cathedral at Gloceſter is a cumbent figure of Robert Curthoſe, croſs-legged, in the poſture of a knight templar, cut in Iriſh oak. It is ſaid to be above 600 years old; but the beſt judges of antiquity conclude, both from the ſculpture and preſervation, that it is of a latter date. Lelaud, in the 4th vol. of his "Itinerary," ſays, "There is on his tomb an image of wood paynted, made longe ſince his death." See a more ſatisfactory account of this effigy in Sandford's "Genealogical Hiſtory."

There is an exact etching of the head of Robert, by Bretherton, done from a drawing in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Gulſton, Eſq. which was taken by Vertue from the tomb at Gloceſter.

Lord Lyttelton, in effect, contradicts the ſtory of putting out the eyes of this weak and unfortunate Prince. See "Hiſt. of Hen. II." vol. i. p. 156, 3d edition.

Began their Reigns. independence prevailed among the barons †, who, taking advantage of the weakness of the government, built a great number of castles and fortresses, which were demolished by Henry II.

HENRY II. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the effigy on his monument at Fontevraud, in Anjou, where he was buried. Vertue took it from the engraving in Montfaucon's "Antiquities."*

1154. Henry II. the first king of the house of Anjou, or Plantagenet, was endowed with qualities which raised his character above any of his predecessors. He, with a noble spirit, asserted the independency of his kingdom, in opposition to papal usurpation, annexed Ireland to the English crown, and obliged the King of Scotland to do him homage. His courage and conduct as a soldier, his wisdom as a legislator, and his impartiality as a dispenser of justice, were, like the rest of his accomplishments of body and mind, far above the level of the princes of this age.

RICHARDUS I. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the statue on his monument at Fontevraud.*

July 6. 1189. The saint-errantry of Richard, who sacrificed all other views to the glory of the Crusade, was productive of much misery to himself and his subjects; and is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself. He was but eight months in his kingdom, during a reign of ten years.

JOHANNES REX; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the effigy on his tomb at Worcester, which very nearly resembles the broad seal of him.*

JOHANNES REX, &c. *Sold by Peake.*

This

† The nobility in general were anciently called barons.

KING
Began to Reign
25. Oct. 1184.
Lived 54 Yrs
Reign'd 35 Yrs 7 Mo
Died A.D. 1189
HENRY II

KING
RICHARD I
Began ye Reign
9 July 1189.
Lived 42 years
Reigned 9 y. 9 m.
Died by a wound
he got at a Siege
A. D. 1199

KING
Began to Reign
6 Apr. 1199.
Lived 51 Years
Reigned 18 y. 5m.
Died A.D. 1216
JOHN

KING
Began to Reign
19 Oct. 1216
lived 65 Years
Reigned 56 Y^rs
Died A.D. 1272
HENRY III

This weak and infamous prince tamely suffered his foreign dominions to be ravished from him by the king of France, and even surrendered his crown to the pope's legate. Over-awed by a confederacy of his barons, he signed and sealed the famous deed called Magna Charta, in Runè Mead, betwixt Windsor and Staines. His whole administration was without vigour, and yet arbitrary and tyrannical; which rendered him, at the same time, the object of hatred and contempt. The story of his being poisoned at Swinshead abbey, in Lincolnshire, rests on no good foundation. Began their Reigns. April 6, 1199. 1215.

HENRICUS III. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From his monument at Westminster.*

HENRY III. and Queen ELEANOR, *in one plate; prefixed to Mr Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting." It was taken from a window in the church of Boxhill, in Sussex. The original is now at Strawberry Hill*.*

Henry III. though a better man, can scarcely be said to have been a better politician than his father. He wanted that dignity and firmness of character which is necessary to procure respect and maintain authority. His haughty barons, at the head of whom was the Earl of Leicester, taking advantage of the errors of his government, and the imbecility of his nature, made large advances towards independency; and, for a time, deprived him of his throne. The civil broils of this reign, however calamitous, were productive of a spirit of liberty, which diffused itself through the whole body of the people. The first approach towards the present method of assembling parliaments was at this period, which Oct. 19. 1216.

* The use of painted glass in our churches is thought to have commenced about this æra. See an ingenious pamphlet, intitled "Ornaments of Churches considered," p. 94.

Began their Reigns.

which was the æra of the arts in England*. A great part of the present structure of Westminster abbey was built by this king.

Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. was second daughter to Raymond, Earl of Provence. The marriage and coronation of this princess were celebrated with such pomp and festivity as had never been seen in England before, on the like occasion. The most memorable circumstance in her life, is her raising a very powerful army in France, to rescue the king her husband, who was detained in custody by the Earl of Leicester. This formidable army, which threatened the liberty of the kingdom, was prevented from landing by contrary winds.

EDWARD I. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the remains of an ancient statue, over the gate of Caernarvon castle. He is represented in the ornaments, sitting as umpire betwixt Baliol and Bruce.*

Nov. 16. 1272.

Edward I. completed the conquest of Wales, and ordered all their bards to be put to death †. He afterwards conquered Scotland, received a formal resignation of the crown from the hands of John Baliol, and brought from thence the stone which was regarded as the palladium of that kingdom. His character as a legislator was such, that it gained him the appellation of the English Justinian. His ambition ever prompted him to great designs, which his personal courage and vigour of mind enabled him to execute.

ED-

* See "Anecdotes of Painting."

† There is a print of Llewylyn ap Griffith, the laſt prince of Wales of Britiſh blood, engraved for "A true (though a ſhort) Account of the ancient Britons, &c. by J. L. a Cambro-Briton," Lond. 1716, 4to. but there is no reaſon to believe that this is a real portrait.

KING
Began to Reign
16. Nov. 1270.
Lived 68 Years
Reign'd 34 Y.
Died A. D. 1307
EDWARD I

KING
Began to Reign
7 July 1307
Reigned 20 Years
Was Deposed &
Resigned ye Crown
1327 8 mo. after
EDWARD II

KING
Began to Reign
25. Jan. 1307.
Lived 64 Years
Reign'd 51 Years
Died A.D. 1377
EDWARD III

EDVARDUS II. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From his tomb at Glocester.* Began their Reigns.

EDVARDUS SECUNDUS, &c. *Coll. Orielensis Fundr.* 1324. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

This may be called the reign of favourites, of an imperious and intriguing queen, and a factious nobility, rather than of the pageant who sat on the throne, whose weakness and misconduct soon precipitated the kingdom into all those disorders which are the natural effects of an unsettled constitution, under a feeble administration. During this confusion the royal favourites, Gaveston and the two Spencers, were sacrificed to the jealous rage of the rebellious barons; and in conclusion, the wretched king was dethroned and fell a victim to the criminal passion of Isabel his Queen, and Mortimer her gallant. July 7, 1307.

EDWARD III. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient painting in Windsor castle.*

EDWARD III. *R. White sc. engraved for Brady's "History of England." The two first Edwards were engraved by White, for the same book.*

EDWARDUS III. *Sapientia fortem, h. sh.*

EDWARDUS III. *Scepter and globe, hat buttoned with a diamond, 8vo.*

EDWARDUS III. *copied from the next above, fol.*

EDWARDUS III. *whole length, completely armed; engraved for Barnes's "History of Edward the Third." This was evidently done from the old portrait of this king at St James's.*

Edward the Third raised his own and the national character to a greater height than any of our English monarchs have done before or after him. His valour, conduct, and fortune, are equally the objects of our admiration: but he acquired more solid glory by his domestic government, Jan. 25, 1327.

Began their Reigns,

vernment, than by all the ſplendor of his victories. His ambition ſeems to have been rather to humble than to crush his enemies; and was ſatisfied with the arms and title of the King of France, and a ſmall part of his territories, when it was in his power to have made himſelf master of that kingdom.

He gained the victory at Cresy, Aug. 26, 1346; and inſtituted the order of the Garter *, 23 April, 1349. Wool began to be manufactured here by the Flemings in this reign; and gold was ſaid to be firſt coined †. The largeſt ſilver coins were groats and half-groats.

PHILIPPA REGINA; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. ſh. mezzo. This print was engraved from a painting at Queen's College, in Oxford. The face was taken from an ancient ſtone head of Philippa, which was over the back gate of that college next to Edmund Hall.*

Philippa, Queen of Edward III. was a daughter of the count of Hainault. While the king her husband was in France, the northern counties

* In Raſtell's "Chronicle," l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious paſſage. "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a ſolempne feeſt at Wyndeſore, and a great juſtes and turnament, where he devyſed, and perfyted ſubſtanegally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it ſome afferme that this order began fyrſt by kyng Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the ſege of the cityꝭ of Acres; wher, in his great neceſſyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fyrmely and ſurely abode by the kinge; where he cauſed all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this paſſage to John Fenn, Eſq. a curious and ingenious gentleman of Eaſt Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in poſſeſſion of the moſt rare book whence it is taken. Hence ſome affirm that the origin of the Garter is to be dated from Richard I. ‡ and that it owes its pomp and ſplendor to Edward III.

† There is a gold coin of Henry III. lately diſcovered.

‡ Winſtanley, in his "Life of Edward III." ſays, that the original book of the inſtitution deduces the invention from king Richard I.

ties were invaded by David, King of Scotland, at the head of above 50,000 men. This heroic princess assembled an army of about 12,000, of which she appointed the Lord Percy general; and not only ventured to approach the enemy, but rode through the ranks of the soldiers, and exhorted every man to do his duty, and would not retire from the field, till the armies were on the point of engaging. In this memorable battle, the King of Scots was taken prisoner. The story of the condemned citizens of Calais, said to have been saved at the intercession of Philippa, is of very doubtful authority. Began their Reigns. Oct. 17, 1346.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales and Aquitaine, (first) Duke of Cornwal; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the monumental effigy on his tomb at Canterbury. He is represented, in the ornaments beneath the head, presenting John King of France, and David King of Scots, to his father.*

EDWARDUS, cognom. Niger Princeps; *engraved for Barnes's "History." Done from the ancient portrait at St James's.*

EDWARDUS, Princeps Walliæ; *Elstracke sc. small 4to. This has been copied by Vertue, for the octavo edition of Rapin; and by another hand, for Barnes's "History."*

EDWARD, Prince de Galles; *holding a lance; a lion on his breast. From a painting on glass, in the priory church of Bouteville; h. sh.*

EDWARD the Black Prince, *aged* 49, 1376, *whole length, in armour; Overton. There is a whole length of him in armour, holding a spear, in Sir Richard Fanshaw's "Lusiad."*

He is thus represented in the portrait of him by Belcamp, at Hampton Court. "Mr Onslow, the late speaker, had a head* of the "Black

* It is ſtill in the family

Began their Reigns.

" Black Prince, which there is great reason to " believe, was painted at the time. It is not " very ill done; it represents him in black ar- " mour, embossed with gold, and with a golden " lion on his breast. He has a hat on, with a " white feather, with a large ruby, exactly in the " shape of the rough ruby still in the crown. " He appears lean and pale, as he was towards " the end of his life. This very curious pic- " ture came out of Betchworth castle, in Sur- " rey." " Anecd. of Painting," vol. i. p. 26. 2d edit.

The Black Prince, with an army of 12,000 men, engaged the French army near Poictiers, which consisted of above 60,000, whom he entirely defeated, and took John, the King of France, prisoner. In this battle he displayed all the military talents of a consummate general; and in his behaviour after it, all that moderation and humanity, especially towards the royal captive, which none but great minds are capable of, and which did him more honour than his victory. *Ob.* 8 June, 1376. *Ætat.* 46.

JOHN of GAUNT, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster; *Vertue sc. h. sh. Painted on glass, in an ancient window belonging to the library of All Soul's Coll. Oxon. The Bible on the left alludes to his promoting Wicliffe's doctrine.*

JOHANNES GANDAVENSIS; *sold by Roger Daniel, 4to.*

JOHN of GAUNT, &c. *in an ermined robe; small.*

There is a very ancient painting of him at Badmington, in Glocestershire, the seat of the duke of Beaufort.

John of Gaunt, or Ghent, so called from the place of his birth, was the third son of Edward the Third. He enjoyed only the empty title of king

J. Harding Del. R. Clamp Sculp.

JOHN of GAUNT DUKE of LANCASTER

Richard. II.

From a Painting on Glass in All Souls College Oxford.

KING
Began to Reign
21. June 1377.
Reign'd 22 Years.
Was Depos'd &
resign'd ye Crown
1399. Lived 33 y.
Died A.D. 1400.
RICHARD II

king of Castile, from his marriage with Constance, second daughter of Peter the Cruel *. Though he was not invested with the power, he had, in reality, the authority of a regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Richard the Second. The haughtiness of this prince rendered him very unpopular. *Ob.* 3 Feb. 1399. Began their Reigns.

RICHARD II. *at his devotion. He is represented young, and kneeling by his three patron saints, John the Baptist, King Edmund, and Edward the Confessor. His robe is adorned with white harts and broom-cods, alluding to his mother's arms and his own name of Plantagenista. In the other part of the picture, which consists of two tables, is the Virgin Mary surrounded with angels, to whom the king addresses his devotions. On two brass plates affixed to the original picture, which is in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke is engraved the following inscription:*

"*The invention of painting in oil,* 1410."

The picture was painted in 1377. *It was in the royal collection, but was given by James the Second to Lord Castlemain. The print was engraved by Hollar, in* 1639; *h. sh.*

RICHARDUS II. *Grisoni delin. Vertue sc.* 1718, *whole length, sh. Engraved from a drawing in the collection of Mr Talman the architect, which was taken before the ancient picture, in the choir of St Peter's Westminster, was painted upon.*

RICHARDUS II. *From the same original as the foregoing; Vertue sc. h. sh. In the scroll is represented his resignation of the crown.*

RICHARD II. *Engraved by R. White, for Brady's "History of England," fol.*

Richard the Second, a prince of a mean genius, was neither loved nor revered by his people. June 21, 1377.

* She was a natural daughter of that prince, by Mary de Padilla, his mistress.

Began their Reigns.

ple. The contempt for his person naturally extended itself to his government, and subjected him to the tyranny of his nobility. His impatience of this subjection impelled him to several acts of violence, from which his nature seems to have been averse. His uncle, the Duke of Glocester was assassinated by his orders; and he unjustly detained the estate of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by whose procurement he was dethroned and murdered. The authors who lived nearest to his own time, inform us that he was starved to death.

HENRICUS IV. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the ancient portraits of him at Kensington*, and at Hampton Court in Herefordshire.*

Sept. 29. 1399.

Henry, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, got the crown by usurpation, and held it by the sword; a tenure which gave him perpetual disquietude, and afterwards opened such a scene of blood and cruelty as is hardly to be paralleled in any history; and it was not closed, till the two houses of York and Lancaster were united in the person of Henry the Seventh. The act for burning heretics was passed in this reign, and one of the Lollards burnt.

HENRICUS V. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient picture in the palace at Kensington. At the bottom is a representation of his marriage.*

HENRY V. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

HENRY

* The ſet of kings at Kenſington, whence Vertue, for want of better, took ſeveral heads, are all painted by one hand, and certainly not original. There is another ſet, ſtill worſe, in the ſame place. One of the ſets, probably the better, came from Lord Cornwallis's gallery, at Culford in Suffolk, and were begged of him by queen Caroline. There is another ſet at Hardwick, and others elſewhere, equally unauthentic. I owe this note and other additions and corrections in this ſecond edition to Mr Horace Walpole.

KING
Began to Reign
29 Sept 1399.
Lived 46 Years.
Reigned 13 y 5m.
Died A D 1413.
HENRY IV

KING
Began to Reign
20 Mar. 1413.
Lived 35 Years.
Reign'd 9 y 5 m.
Died A. D. 1422.
HENRY V

HENRY V. *Sold by Roger Daniel, in Lombard-ſtreet, 4to. The family of Henry the Fifth, from a curious ancient picture in the collection of James West, Esq. is in the "Anecdotes of Painting." It was engraved by Grignion.*——

Began their Reigns.

HENRY V. on his Throne. *On his right hand, are two ecclesiastics. He who is on the fore-ground, has been conjectured to be the famous cardinal Lewis de Luxembourg, chancellor of France, afterwards bishop of Terouenne, and archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely. On the other side of the king, is a courtier holding a mace of office. It has also been conjectured, that he may represent the duke of Exeter, third son of John of Gaunt, who signalized his valour at the battle of Azincourt and on other occasions. The person presenting a book to the king is John Galopes, dean of the collegiate church of St Louis, of Salsoye, in Normandy. He was translator of cardinal Bonaventure's "Life of Christ," which he presented to Henry, in a manuscript finely illuminated. The print, which is an outline only, is etched with great exactness, by the Rev. Mr Michael Tyson, of Benet college in Cambridge, from an illumination done in Henry's time, and belonging to the manuscript which is in the library of that college. This has far greater merit than the generality of illuminated portraits, which are altogether ideal, and drawn with little skill or truth. I have extracted this description of the etching from an account of the illuminated manuscript, written by Mr Tyson, and printed in a single sheet. The print and this sheet were intended for companions* *.

The glory which Henry acquired by his victory in the plains of Azincourt, was equal to that

March 25, 1415.

* This account of the manuſcript was lately reprinted in the ſecond volume of the "Archaelogia" of the Antiquarian Society, where the print is to be ſeen completely etched.——A print from the ſame original is in Strutt's "Regal and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities of England," a curious work, in which are portraits of our Engliſh monarchs from Edward the Confeſſor to Henry VIII. beſides other portraits of perſons of eminence.

Began their Reigns.

which Edward the Third and his son gained in the fields of Cresy and Poictiers, as his situation, valour, conduct, and fortune, were much the same. He afterwards entered into a treaty with the king of France, married Catharine de Valois, his only daughter, and was declared regent and heir-apparent of that kingdom.

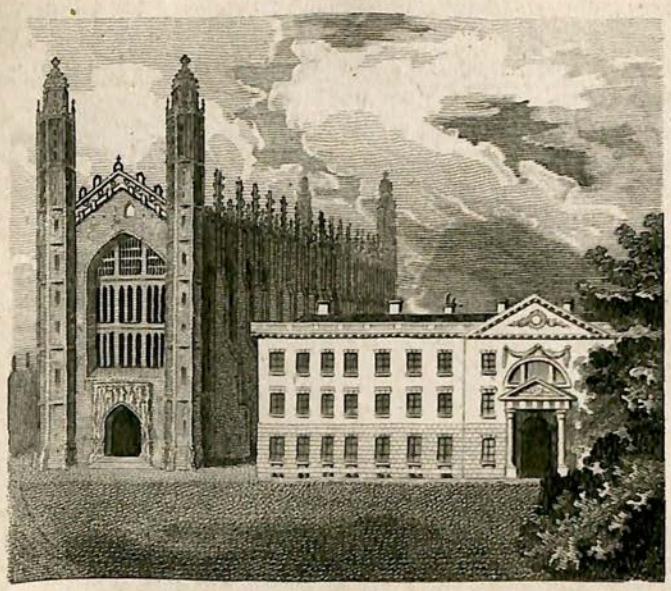
CATHARINE, *Queen of Henry* V. There is a portrait of her in the family of Henry, in the first volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" but there is little or no reason to believe it authentic: it may, however, serve as a memorial.

Catharine was daughter of Charles VI. of France, and Isabel his queen. Henry, when he first saw her, at the treaty of Melun, was instantly struck with her beauty. It is probable that she was brought thither to captivate the conqueror of her father's kingdom. This princess, who, after the death of Henry, was regarded as dowager of England and France, did not disdain to mix the rose and lily of these kingdoms with the Welsh leek, by descending to a marriage with Owen Tudor, a gentleman of a fine person and address, whom she fell in love with at Windsor, where he attended the court *.

HENRY

* In the annotations subjoined to Drayton's epistle from Owen Tudor to Queen Catharine, is the following passage. "Owen Tudor, being a courtly "and active gentleman, commanded once to dance before the Queene, in a "turne, (not being able to recover himselfe) fell into her lap, as she sat "upon a little stoole, with many of her ladies about her."

Sir John Wynne tells us, that "Queen Catharine, being a French woman "borne, knew no difference between the English and Welsh nation, until "her marriage being published, Owen Tudor's kindred and countrey were "objected to disgrace him, as most vile and barbarous, which made her de-"sirous to see some of his kinsmen. Whereupon he brought to her presence, "John ap Meredith, and Howell ap Llewelyn ap Howell, his neare cosens, "men of goodly stature and personage, but wholely destitute of bringing up "and nurture; for when the Queen had spoken to them in diverse languages, "and they were not able to answer her, she said, they were the goodliest "dumbe creatures that ever she saw." "Hist. of the Gwedir Family," p. 69.



KINGS COLLEGE

HENRY 6 TH.

Publishd May 1, 1801. by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

KING HENRY VI

Began to Reign
31 Aug. 1422.
Reign'd 38 y. 6 m.
Was Depos'd 1461.
Died under a Sus-
picion of being
Murther'd 1471.
Aged 49.

HENRY VI. *Vertue sc. h. sh. Painted on board, in the palace of Kensington. His character is alluded to in the ornaments.* Began their Reigns.

HENRICUS VI. &c. *Coll. Regalis Cantab. A°. 1441. Fund'. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*——*In the "Anecdotes of Painting," is a print of his marriage, engraved from an ancient picture at Strawberry-Hill.*

A monk's cowl would have fitted this prince's head much better than a crown. He was a king only in name; and may be said to have reigned under his Queen, a woman of a martial spirit. He lost his father's acquisitions in France; a great part of which, to the reproach of the English, was retaken by an army headed by a woman, sprung from the dregs of the people. In the civil war betwixt the Yorkists and Lancastrians in this reign, the greatest part of the nobility fell in the field, or by the hand of the executioner; and the throne itself was at length overturned by the prevailing faction. The king is said to have been murdered by Richard Duke of Glocester. August 31, 1422.

MARGARETA, Hen. VI. uxor, &c. *Coll. Reginæ Cantab. Fund°. 1446. Faber f. large 4to. The portrait is in the refectory of that college.*

MARGARET, Queen of Hen. VI. *holding a crown in one hand, and a truncheon in the other, 4to.*

It is to be questioned whether either of these portraits of Margaret be of any authority. There is a figure of her in Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise." This perhaps, with some, may be still questionable; but it is natural for Antiquaries to consider every thing as authentic, which is of undoubted antiquity.

The heroic, but unfortunate Margaret, was ever vigilant and active, while the king her

Began their Reigns.

husband slumbered upon the throne. She knew how to act the part of a general as well as that of a queen; and deserved to wear the crown which was wrested from her.

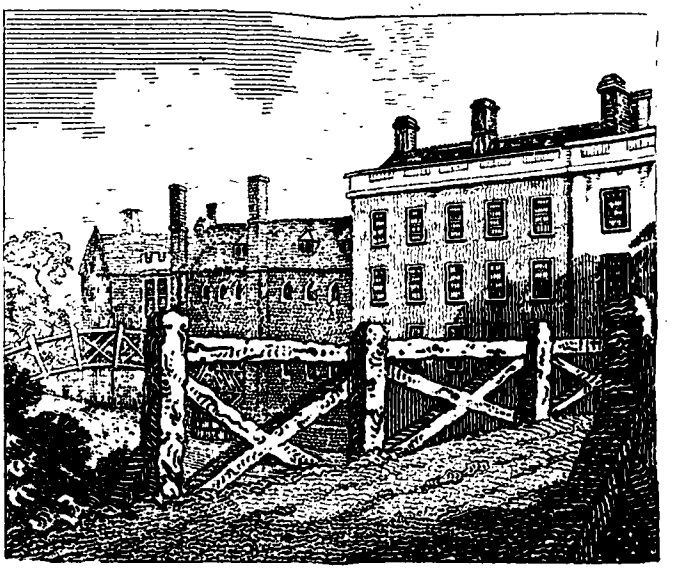
JOHN, duke of Bedford, regent of France; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a curious limning, in a rich MS. "Common-Prayer Book," presented by himself to king Henry the Sixth, now in the possession of the duchess dowager of Portland.*

The duke of Bedford, who was regent of France in the minority of Henry VI. was one of the most valiant and accomplished princes of his age. He was second brother to Henry V. and nearly resembled that hero in every thing but his good fortune, which was forced to yield to that of Joan of Arc, an enthusiastic visionary, who caused the English to raise the siege of Orleans, and soon after to evacuate their conquests in France. *Ob.* 14 Sept. 1435.

HUMPHREDUS, dux Glocestriæ, in fenestrâ ecclesiæ de Greenwich, in Agro Cantiano; *a head-piece in the catalogue of the Bodleian library, over the letter* K.

Humphrey, duke of Glocester, commonly called the Good, was youngest brother to Henry V. and the first founder of the university library in Oxford, which was pillaged of the greatest part of its books, in the reign of Edward VI. Grafton has recorded a remarkable instance of his sagacity *. A fellow, who affirmed that he was born blind, pretended to have received his sight at St Alban's shrine. The duke had the curiosity to examine him; and asked of what colour his gown was, and the colours of several other

* Vol. ii. p. 598.



QUEENS COLLEGE

MARGARET WIFE of HENRY 6TH.

other things in the room. He told him the several colours without a moment's hesitation; and the duke, with as little hesitation, ordered him to be set in the stocks as an impostor. This prince's vault, in which his body was preserved in a kind of pickle, was discovered at St Alban's, in the year 1703.—*Ob.* 1447. Began their Reigns.

JAQUELINE, duchess de Glocester; *a small head.*

JACOBA, Hertogen van Bayeren, &c. *Jacob Folkema sc.* 1735, *h. sh. A fine head; it has for its companion, Frank Van Boiselem, her fourth husband. These prints are very scarce.*

There are several other prints of her; but that fine ancient one, after John Van Eyck, the inventor of painting in oil, is too considerable to be unnoticed. *It is a large h. sh. without the name of the engraver.*

Jaqueline, who was daughter and heir of William VI. of Bavaria, earl of Hainault, was first married to John of France, dauphin of Vienne, son of Charles VI. next, to John, duke of Brabant, cousin-german to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. As she lived in no harmony with her second husband, she suffered herself to be carried into England, under a pretence of force; where she was soon married to Humphrey, duke of Glocester. This marriage embroiled the duke with Philip, who intended, if possible, to prevent her from having any children. At length the pope interposed in the quarrel, and annulled the marriage. The duke soon after married Eleanor Cobham. The *good* duke of Burgundy suffered Jaqueline to enjoy her fourth husband in peace, after he had forced her to resign her dominions to him.

Began their Reigns.

EDWARD IV. *a wooden print, cut in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

EDWARDUS IV. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

EDWARDUS IV. *without his name, engraved by R. White, for Rymer's "Fœdera." It was placed in that book before the reign of Henry V. but is undoubtedly a profile from the whole length of Edward IV. painted by Van Belcamp, which is now over the chimney in one of the apartments at St James's.*

EDWARD IV. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient painting at Kensington palace. At the bottom is represented his magnificent interview with the King of France, on the bridge of Pequigny, over the Soame.*

In a north window of Canterbury cathedral, as you ascend the steps into the choir, are portraits of Edward IV. his Queen, Edward his son, afterwards Edward V. and Richard, Duke of Glocester, painted on glass, with their names under them.

March 4, 1461.

Edward IV. of the house of York, opened his way to the crown with the sword. There is a great contrast in the character of this prince, who, in the former part of his reign, was as remarkable for his activity and enterprise, as he was in the latter for his indolence, his love of pleasure, and dissipation. His heart was hardened against every movement of compassion, but extremely susceptible of the passion of love. His unrelenting cruelty towards the Lancastrians was scarcely exceeded by that of Sylla the dictator towards the Marian faction.

ELISABETHA, Edvardi IV. uxor, *Coll. Reginæ. Cantab. Fund*. altera, A. D. 1465. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxemburg, Duchess of Bedford,

KING EDWARD IV

Began to Reign
4. Mar: 1461.
Lived 41 Years.
Reign'd 23 y. 1 m.
Died A.D. 1483

EDWARDE III

KING
Began to Reign
9 Apr. 1483.
Murthered by
his Uncle follow-
ing Aged 11 yrs
EDWARD V

KING
Began to Reign
1483.
Lived 33 Years.
Reign'd 2 Years.
Was Slain in
Battle 1485.
RICHARD III

Bedford, and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster. As her husband's estate was forfeited to the crown, she first appeared before the king as a suppliant, with all the attractives that beauty, heightened by distress, could give her*; and soon found her way to his heart, and to the throne. Began their Reigns.

EDWARD V. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a limning in a manuscript, now in a library at Lambeth.*

His cruel uncle, the duke of Glocester, after propagating a report of his illegitimacy, is said to have caused him and his brother the duke of York, to be murdered in the Tower, in the eleventh year of his age. See the article of Richard III. See also "Historic Doubts," &c. by Mr Horace Walpole. April 9. 1483.

RICHARD III. *Hollar f. 8vo.*

RICHARD III. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient original painting on board at Kensington palace. At the bottom is a dragon overcoming a boar. The device of Richard the Third was a boar; and that of Henry the Seventh was a dragon, which was the ensign of Cadwallader, from whom Henry was supposed to be descended.*

RICHARD III. and Anne his Queen; *an outline. Vertue delin. Grignion sc. h. sh. Before Mr Walpole's "Historic Doubts," &c. 4to.*

Richard III. if we may depend upon the generality of our historians, seems to have been influenced by that capital maxim of pernicious policy, Not to be wicked by halves; as he is said to have been restrained by no principle of justice June 22, 1483.

* ——————Lacrymæque decoræ,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.——VIRG.

Began their Reigns.

juſtice or humanity in obtaining the crown, and to have endeavoured to maintain it by fraud and violence. George Buck *, who affirms that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have diſcovered as much confidence, and as little truth in that aſſertion as Richard himſelf did in aſſerting his title. He had undoubtedly talents for government, and affected popularity; which occaſioned the ſaying concerning him, That he was a bad man, but a good king †.

Anne, queen of Richard III. was widow of Henry VI. who was killed at Tewkſbury by Richard, to whom ſhe was ſoon after married. Such a marriage as this, unnatural as it may ſeem, is not much to be wondered at in a barbarous age, when maſſacres and murders were ſo familiar as to have loſt their uſual horror. Richard's treatment of her is ſaid to have been ſuch as a woman may be ſuppoſed to have merited who married the murderer of her huſband. It is alſo recorded, that that treatment was ſo intolerable as to have quickly haſtened her death. The admirable ſcene in Shakeſpeare, betwixt Richard and Anne, is, or ought to be, well known to every one of my readers.

HENRY VII. *Payne ſc. Cor regis inſcrutabile.*

HENRY

* See his Life of Richard III. in Kennet's "Compleat Hiſtory."

† Mr Walpole, who is well known to have ſtruck new light into ſome of the darkeſt paſſages of Engliſh hiſtory, has brought various preſumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed perſon, nor that monſter of cruelty and impiety, which he has been repreſented by our hiſtorians. But it muſt be acknowledged, that though this gentleman has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, that he has left the matter ſtill problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York, appear more concluſive. I am aſſured by a good hand, that the lord-treaſurer Oxford, who read as much of our hiſtory, and with as much judgment, as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion.

KING HENRY VII
Began to Reign
22 Aug. 1485.
Lived 52 Years.
Reign'd 23 y. 8.
Dy'd A.D. 1508.

HENRY VII. with his queen, Elizabeth of York, *who is in little; Vertue sc. h. sh. From an original, in oil colours, in the royal collection, and from the following family-piece.* Began their Reigns.

ELIZABETH, queen of Henry VII, *One of the Heads of Illustrious Persons* *.

HENRY VII. and Elizabeth his queen; together with Henry VIII. and Jane Seymor his queen, *standing in a room richly adorned. Done by Vertue, from the copy after Holbein, by Van Leemput, in the palace at Kensington. The original was consumed in the fire which burnt Whitehall in* 1697. *large sh. This, and the other family and historical pieces by Vertue, are among the best of his works.*

Henry the Seventh, of the race of Tudor, or Theodore, not only put an end to the civil wars betwixt the two contending houses of York and Lancaster; but, by humbling the powerful and haughty barons, opened the way to peace and liberty. As all his passions, especially in the latter part of his life, centered in avarice, he was too selfish to study the interest, or gain the esteem of his people. The good that he did, appears to have been done for his own sake. 1485.

Elizabeth of York, the amiable queen of Henry the Seventh, by whose marriage the two houses of York and Lancaster were united, was a pattern of conjugal duty and obsequiousness; but met with very cold returns of affection from the king, whose malignity to the house of York, and jealousy of its title to the crown, extended itself even to his queen. *Ob.* 11 Feb. 1503.

Three Children of King HENRY VII. and ELIZABETH his queen. 1. Prince Arthur †. 2. Prince

* The set consists of 108 large folio prints, which are finely executed.

† There is a portrait of him at Mr Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.

Began their Reigns.

Prince Henry. 3. Princess Margaret. *J. Maubeugius f. cir.* 1496. *Vertue sc. large sh.*

The original picture is now in the China closet at Windsor.

Arthur prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, was married to Catharine of Arragon 14 Nov. 1501. *Ob.* 2 April, 1502. *Ætat.* 16.

Prince Henry, when he was only three years and four months old, which was not long before this portrait was painted, passed through the streets of London and Westminster sitting on horseback, and making one of the cavalcade which attended Sir Richard Chawry the lord mayor, at the entrance on his office, 1494 *.

See a short account of the princess Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, under the reign of Hen. VIII.

MARGARETA, *mater* HEN. VII. *Com. Richmondiæ & Derbiæ, Fund^r. Colleg. Christ. Anno Domini*, 1505. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

MARGARETA, &c. *Fund^r. Coll. Divi Johannis Cantab. Anno Domini* 1508. *mezz.*

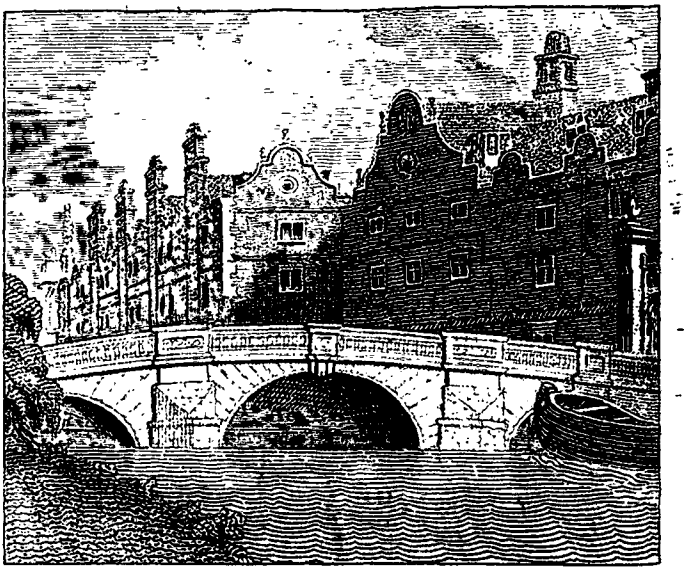
MARGARET *Countess of Richmond and Darbye, and John Duke (Earl) of Somerset, anno* 1400 †; *two small ovals, in one plate.*

Margaret was daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who was grandson of John

* Hall's Chronicle, vol. I. p. 236, 237.

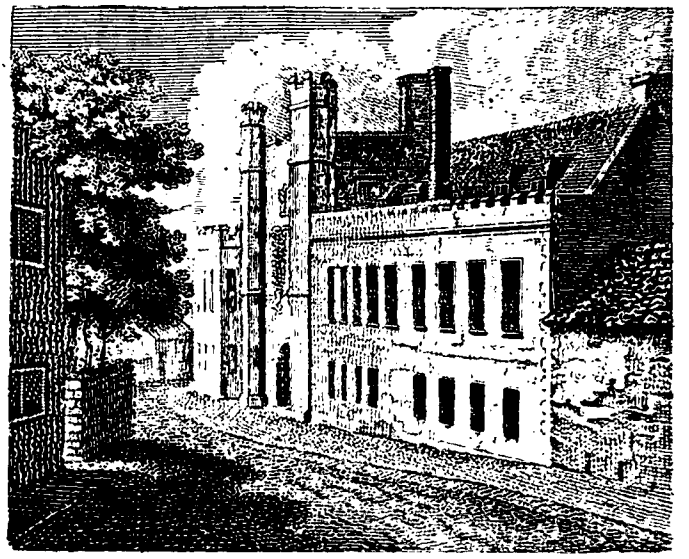
† Sir John Beaufort, knight, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swinford, his third wife, was created Earl of Somerset, 20 Richard II. 1396, or 1397, and the next year marquis. In 1398, he was created marquis of Dorset; but was deprived of this title in the beginning of Henry the fourth's reign as having been one of the accusers of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Glocester. But being reinstated in the king's favour, he was promoted to several great offices. Heylin styles him lord admiral ‖. *Ob.* 1409. He was brother to Henry, cardinal bishop of Winchester, and grandfather to Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby.

‖ Help to Hist. Artic. DORSET.

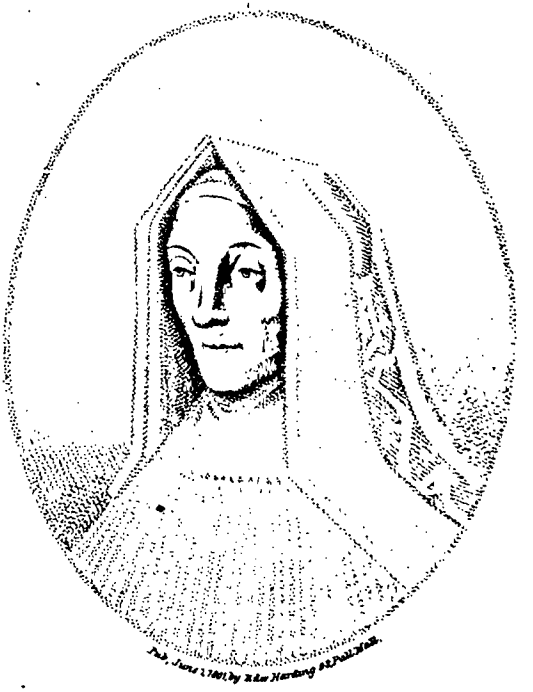


ST. JOHNS COLLEGE

MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND



CHRISTS COLLEGE



MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMONT

MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND.

Published 1 May 1799 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall.

John of Gaunt. Her principal benefactions, next to those above-mentioned, are the two perpetual lectures of divinity which she founded at Oxford and Cambridge, and the grammar-school at Winburne in Dorsetshire. After she had married her third husband the Earl of Derby, she engaged herself in a vow of celibacy; which is the reason, as Mr Baker conjectures *, of her being painted in the habit of a nun. She stands much higher upon the list of benefactors, than upon that of authors. See "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors;" or George Ballard's "Memoirs of Learned Ladies."——There is a portrait of her at Hatfield House.

KINGS, &c. of SCOTLAND †.

"1. MALCOME III ‡. was crowned the 15. "of April, A°. 1057. He created the first Earles "in

* See her Funeral Sermon, by biſhop Fiſher, re-publiſhed, with a learned preface, by Mr Baker, 1708.

† There is a neat ſet of ſmall ovals of the kings of Scotland, two inches ſeven eighths, by two and one fourth; and another ſet, engraved by ſeveral good hands, for Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 1767, 8vo. In the book intitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus geſtis Scotorum, Libri decem; "Auctore Joanne Leslæo, Romæ, 1578," 4to, are a conſiderable number of medallions of the Scottiſh kings, ſeveral of which Boitard has copied in his folio prints. The fine collection of coins and medals publiſhed by Anderſon, at the expence of the Scottiſh parliament, is a well known work. But books of this kind are not ſtrictly within my plan; though ſome collectors place medallions, and even ſmall coins, in the ſame port folios with portraits.

‡ The head of Malcome, who ſucceeded Macbeth, is in a ſmall round, without the engraver's name. This, and the following heads of the Scottiſh kings that are numbered, are of the ſame ſet. The inſcriptions, *which are literally taken*, are in ſquare borders. The variations from the dates, as I find them in Dr Blair's Chronology, are inſerted. In Holy-Rood Houſe at Edinburgh, are paintings of the kings of Scotland, from Fergus I. Theſe have been engraved and publiſhed in Scotland, by Cooper, the father of the preſent engraver of that name. The ſeries, from Fergus to Charles II. was the work of one hand. They were painted when the duke of York was reſident in Scotland. Many of them are ſaid to have been taken from porters and common ſoldiers. They are, in general, wretchedly executed.

" in Scotland, and erected the bishoprickes of " Murray and Caithnes. He raigned 36 y. and " was slain at Alnwick, by a wound in the eie *, " and was buried at Dumfermeling.

There is a curious print inscribed, SANCTA MARGARITA, Regina Scotiæ; *engraved by Clowet from a drawing of Castilia.* I have nothing to say for the authenticity of this portrait.

Saint Margaret was queen of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, and died A. D. 1093. One of her daughters, Maude, was married to Henry I. king of England. Ruddiman, speaking of Malcolm, says, " D. Mar- " garetam, Edmondi, Ferrei lateris cognominati, " Regis Angliæ proneptem, Uxorem duxit, anno " 1070."

" 2. DONALD-BANE †, by the support of " the king of Norway, obtayned the crown, Ano " 1092, (1093) but after 6 monthes was deposed " by Duncan, base sone to king Malcolme, whom " by treasone he slew, and againe raigning 3 y. " was lastly cast in prison by Edgar, (and) ther " died.

" 3. DUNCAN, base son to king Malcolme, sup- " ported by William Rufus, obtayned the crowne " from Donald his uncle, and rayned one yere and " six monthes, with such cruelties towards his sub- " jects, y^t. Makpender E. of Mernes slew (him), " and reestablished K. Donald.

" 4. EDGAR, the thirde son of king Mal- " colme, and first anoynted king of Scotland, a " just

* He was killed at Alnwick Caſtle in Northumberland, by a ſoldier, who pretended to deliver him the keys of that fortreſs on the point of his ſpear. The Percy family are ſaid to have taken their name from this event. But Collins, in his Peerage, informs us, that this family had nothing to do in the North, till a century afterwards; and Dr Percy agrees with him.

† The ſeventh of the name of Donald.

" just and godly prince, was crowned at Scone in Began their
" An°. 1101 *, (1097). He raigned in great quiet- Reigns.
" nes the space of nyne yeres, and died at Dundee,
" Ano 1110.

" 5. ALEXANDER I †. surnamed the Feirce,
" and brother to king Edgar, in the beginning of
" his raigne was much disquieted by the rebellions of
" his barons; but suppressing both them, and other
" robbers of his people, raigned 17 y. and died with-
" out issue, 1125, (1124.)

" 6. DAVID I. brother to Alexander, began his
" raigne, 1124. He built 15 abbays, and erected
" 4 Bishoprickes; namly Rosse, Brechin, Dunkeld,
" and Dublane; wherein he was so bountiful y^t the
" crowne was thereby much impayred: he new
" waled Carleill: he raigned 29 y.

" 7. MALCOME IV. surnamed the Mayden, at
" 9 yeres of age was crowned. He ayded H. of Eng-
" land against Lewis the 6. k. of France, and re-
" signed his title for him and his successors to Nor-
" thumberland. He raigned 12 yeres, and was bu-
" ried at Dumfermeling, 1185. (1165).

" 8. WILLIAM, brother to Malcolme, was crown-
" ed 1197, (1165), taken prisoner at Alnwick and
" sent into Norm. to k. H. 2^d. to whom he did
" homage for the kingdom of Scotland, and deli-
" vered the castles of Barwick, Edenborow, Rox-
" burgh, and Striveling, erected the bish. of Argill;
" raigned 49 y.

" 9. ALEXANDER the II. began to raigne in
" Ano 1219 (1214.) He wan the city of Carleill
" from Hen. 3^d. king of England, which was againe
" delivered upon exchange for Barwick. He raigned
" 35 yeres, and died aged 51, and was buried at Mel-
" ros, Ano 1242.

" 10.

* Probably a mistake of the engraver.
† Began his reign, 1107.

" 10. ALEXANDER III. at 9 yeres was crown-
" ed, 1249: against him rose the Cumings, Lords
" of Scotland, which imprisoned (him) at Strive-
" ling, whence he was delivered by his subjectes.
" He was slaine by a fall from his horse, April 10,
" 1290, having raigned 42 yeres*."

The two following heads may have a place here, as father and mother of the next king.

JOHANNES DE BALLIOLO, *pater Johannis de Balliolo regis Scotorum; generis nobilitate, virtute, fide, pietate, clarissimus; Fundator Collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

JOHANNES BALLIOL, &c. *Fundator Coll. Balliolensis, Anno Dom.* 1263.

I have heard it asserted, that the portrait of John Balliol was drawn from a blacksmith, who lived in Oxford; but of this I have no direct proof.

DERVORGILLA †, *filia Alani comitis Galvidiæ, uxor Johannes de Balliolo, fundatrix collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

DERVORGILLA, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz* ‡.

" 11. JOHN BALLIOL, crowned at Schone, Novemb.
" 30, 1292. He first did homage to E. I. king of England,

* According to other accounts, 37 years; then followed an interregnum of several years. This prince married a daughter of Henry III. king of England.

† Sometimes written Devorgilda.

‡ The picture in the Oxford gallery, whence the print of Dervorgilla was taken, was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. She afterwards married Mr Mugg, who was rector of Stocton, in Warwickshire, and of Inkborough in Worcestershire. Her husband dying, left her the advowson of Stocton; for the sake of which one Allen, a buccaneer, and afterwards a clergyman, courted her, and obtained the advowson; of which he had no sooner got possession, than he brought from Jamaica a wife, and several children §.

§ I am obliged for this anecdote, and on other accounts, to my late worthy friend, the learned and ingenious Mr William Huddesford, sometime Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam mihi.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BRANCH

From the Original at Taymouth

" England, for his kingdom, at Newcastle, and " afterwards resigned it wholye to him. He was " imprisoned at London, but thence released, went " into Nor. and ther died."

John Balliol was competitor with Robert Bruce, for the crown of Scotland. Bruce was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon; and Balliol the grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter. Bruce alleged that his claim was not only founded in consanguinity, but that Alexander had moreover declared him his heir.

ROBERTUS BRUCEUS; *Boitard f. h. sh. He is represented, in the ornaments, killing Cummin.*

Robert Bruce, son of the competitor with Balliol, stabbed John Cummin, a powerful nobleman who opposed him in his design of throwing off the English yoke, in the Cloysters * of the Grey Friars at Dumfries; upon which he proceeded to make himself master of the kingdom, and took possession of the throne. His great valour and conduct in the decisive battle of Bannockburn, have been much extolled.

" 12. ROBERT BRUCE, crowned at Schone 25 June 1314.
" March 27, 1306. Unto him John Balliol resign-
" ed all his right to the crowne of Scotland: the
" like did also E. III. of England. He raigned 24
" y. and died at Cardos, July 7, 1329, requesting
" his hart to be buried at Jerusalem."

His will was accordingly fulfilled, by Sir James Douglas, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, who made a pilgrimage thither on purpose. This pilgrimage is commemorated in his grace's arms; in which is a heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown.

" 13

* Several authors say he was killed before the altar.

" 13. EDWARD BALLIOL, asysted by E. 3. " king of England, forced younge king David into " France, and was himself crowned at Schone, " Septem. 24 (27), Ano 1332. In great trobles, he " raigned 9 yeres, and then resigned his right to " king Edward 3. Ano 1355."

Robert Bruce, and Edward Balliol, neither of whom was lawfully possessed of the crown, are sometimes left out of the series of the kings.

" 14. DAVID 2, at 7 yeres, was crowned " Novemb. 22, 1331 (1329). In his second yere, " he was forced into Fraunce, where he remaign- " ed 9 yeres: yet thence returning, recovered his " kingdom, but was taken in battaill by the Eng- " lish, and with y^m reteyned 11 y. raigned 30 ye.

" 15. ROBERT II. and first Steward *, at the " age of 47 yeare was crowned king at Scoen, the " 25 of March, A°. 1370. He fortunatly fought " against the English. He raigned 16 yeres, and " died at Dundobald the 19. of April, 1390, and is " buried at Scone."

ROBERTUS III. *holding a jewel in his hand, 4to.*

" 16. ROBERT III. was crowned king at Schone, " the 15. of August, 1390. He raigned 16 yeres, " and died in melancholy for grief of his son David's " violent death, and his other son James captivity " in England, Ano. 1408. His body was buried in " Paisley Ab. (Abbey)."

17. JAMES I. *the inscription torn off.*
JAMES I. *4to, one of the set of Stuarts.* †

These

* The title of Steward was an appendage to the estate and office of the steward of Scotland which was settled on this family.—There is another head of Robert II. in a cap, with a jewel in the front.

† There are prints of five Scottish kings of the name of James, engraved by Gaywood, for Drummond's " History of Scotland."

From the Original, Taymouth

JANE QUEEN of SCOTLAND.

from a rare Print.

Publish'd Decr. 1798 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

These scarce prints were first published in "Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum," &c. Joh. Jonstono, Abredonense, Scoto, Authore. Amstel. Excudebat Cornelius Claessonius, Andræo Hartio, Bibliopolæ Edemburgensi, 1602. The set begins with Robert II. and ends with James VI. In 1603 they were republished with alterations. The short biographical inscription under each head was originally in Latin, but afterwards in English: the following is under the head of James the First:

"JAMES I. began to reigne in the yeire of the "warld 5394, in the yeire of Christ 1424 *. He "was a gude, learned, vertuous, and just prince. "He married Jeane daughter to John Duke of "Summerset, and Marquis Dorcet, sonne to John "of Ghent, &c. He was slaine at Perth traiterously, by Walter Earl of Athol, and Robert "Grahame, &c. in the 31. yeire of his reigne."

This king was seized during a truce, in the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. and ungenerously detained a prisoner in England, almost nineteen years.

JANE Queen of Scotland, ann. dom. 1424. JOHN Earl of Somerset, anno 1397; *two small ovals, in one plate; very scarce. This Earl hath been already mentioned.*

Jane †, Queen of Scotland, was daughter of John, earl of Somerset, and Catharine, daughter

* In the year of the Julian period 6119, and of Christ 1406, according to Dr. Blair.

† She is sometimes called Joan, and in Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 112, Jehane. In Fuller's Worthies, under London, p. 202, it is observed, that Joan, in later times, hath been accounted a coarse and homely name, and that some proverbs of contempt have been thrown upon it, which occasioned its being mollified into Jane. But Jane occurs in Leland's Collectanea,

ter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. She was married to James I. the 2d of February, 1424, at the priory of St Mary Overy, in Southwark. The match was concluded with the consent of the Scots nation.

" 18. JAMES II. at the age of 6 yeres, was " crowned K. at Schone, Ano 1436 (1437). He " was slaine at the siege of Roxburgh, the 3. of " Aug. 1460, in the yere of his age 29, and of " his raigne twenty-foure, and was buried in Holy-" Rode House."

JACOBUS III. *rex Scotorum; cap and feather; 4to.*

" 19. JAMES III. at 7 yeres of age, was " crowned king at Kelso, amongst his armye, Ano " 1460. He followed lascivious counsell, for which " he was first imprisoned at Edenborough, by his " nobles, and after 29 y. raigne, slain by them at " Bannockesboren, 1488."

He was a prince of a mean genius; was remarkable for slighting the nobility, and lavishing his favours upon persons of low birth and education.

JACOBUS IIII. Rex Scotorum; *a thistle in his left hand, 4to.*

JAMES the Fourth, *ermined robe; 8vo.*

JAQUES IV. *a bust; Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.*

" James the fourth, king of Scotland, a worthy " prince; he raigned 25 yeares; slaine at Floy-" den-field, 1513, Æt. 39. He married Marga-" ret, eldest daughter to Henry VII." *Stent exc. 4to.*

Bishop

tanea, and in Holinshed, Stow, and Speed. In the 32d of Elizabeth it was agreed by the Court of King's Bench, to be all one with Joan ‡; and they are both the feminine of John, and answer to *Joanna* in the Latin. I have not observed, that Jane Shore any where occurs, under the name of Joan.

‡ See Camden's Remains, by Philipot, p. 122.

From the Original, Traymouth

CORPUS CHRISTI or BENET^T COLLEGE

HENRY DUKE of LANCASTER

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

Bishop Fox advised Henry VII. to marry his eldest daughter to James IV. and his youngest to Lewis XII. of France, with a view to the contingency of an union of the crowns of England and Scotland.—It is remarkable, that James I. II. III. and IV. who succeeded each other in the throne, died unnatural deaths. The last of these kings wrote a book on the Apocalypse, as did also James VI.

See the series of the kings of Scotland continued in the Reign of Henry VIII. &c.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE.

See Thomas Becket, William of Wickham, John Alcock, and William Waynfleet, who were all lords chancellors, in the fourth class with the clergy. See also Walter Stapledon, lord treasurer to Edward III. in the same Class.

HENRICUS de MONMOUTH, *vulgo dict. (de)* Torto Collo, Dux Lancastriæ, *Fundr. Coll. Corporis Christi, Cantab.* 1351; *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, who descended from a younger son of Henry III. signalized himself as a soldier and a statesman; having accompanied Edward III. in most of his expeditions, and acquitted himself with reputation, in several treaties and embassies. In the 11th year of Edward, he was created Earl of Derby; and upon the death of his father, in 1345, he became Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and high-steward of England; his retinue was numerous and splendid; and he is supposed to have spent above an hundred pounds a day, a great Creat. 1345.

sum in this age. A few such powerful peers as this falling into the contrary scale to that of the crown, have, on some occasions, been known to overpoise it. He died of the pestilence, at Leicester, 1361, and was buried there, in the collegiate church of St Mary. Mr Masters, in his valuable "History of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge," corrects the date of his creation, as Duke of Lancaster, in which Heylin and others are mistaken. It was, undoubtedly, in the 25th of Edward III.

HENRY STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham; *J. Houbraken sc. Amst.* 1745. *From a picture at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Illust. Head.*

Creat. 1444. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, lord high-constable of England, in the reign of Edward IV. * was descended from a son of Edward III. He had great talents, which he is said to have prostituted to the infamous purposes of Richard III. and to have had a principal share in his usurpation. It is certain that he had many honours and preferments conferred upon him by Richard. Afterwards, being apprehensive that that prince meditated his destruction, he conspired to set the Earl of Richmond on the throne, for which he was beheaded, 1484.

CLASS III.

PEERS. †

BERTRAM ASHBURNHAM.—The following inscription is at the bottom of the print. "This

* He is said, by several of our historians, to have been appointed lord high-constable by Richard III. He was first advanced to that office in the reign of Edw. IV. in which he was succeeded by Tho. lord Stanley 1 Ric. III. Vide Spelman. Gloss. sub voce CONSTABULARIUS.

† There is a print in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," of Hugh Lu-

Sr. JOHN OLDCASTLE LORD COBHAM.

" This portraiture is in memory of Bertram " Ashburnham in Sussex, who, in the time of " king Harold, was warden of the Cinque Ports, " constable of Dover, and sheriff of the said coun- " ty; and being a person of so great power, at " the landing of William the Conqueror, king " Harold, who was then in the North, sent him " a letter to raise all the forces under his com- " mand, to withstand the invader. And when " the king came up to oppose the Conqueror, the " said Bertram, who had an eminent command in " the battle, received so many wounds, that soon " after he died thereof *; and since which time, " through the mercy of God, the said family, in " a direct male line, have continued at Ashburn- " ham aforesaid; and are the present possessors " thereof."

The portrait is in Guillim's " Heraldry," fol.

Sir JOHN OLDECASTLE, the worthy lorde Cobham, &c. *from the " Bref Chronycle concernynge his Examinacyon and Death," by Bale; whole length; 8vo. This has been copied in the new edition of the " Bref Chronycle,"* 1729.

Lord COBHAM, *in a fur gown.* 12*mo. There is a small head of him, which nearly resembles this, in Clark's " Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

Sir John Oldcastle married the niece and heiress of lord Cobham; and, upon his marriage, assumed that title. He was the chief of the Lollards, or disciples of Wicliffe, in the reign of Henry V. The prodigious increase of that sect was sufficiently alarming to the government, but much more

pus, earl of Chester, sitting in his parliament. It was engraved by Hollar. This cannot, in strict propriety, be placed with portraits.

* He was, according to other accounts, beheaded by command of William the Conqueror. See Collins's " Peerage." Artic. ASHBURNHAM.

so with a man of spirit and enterprise at the head of it. The king, with whom he had been in favour, tried every gentle method of bringing him back to the church; but he was inflexible. He was burnt in St Giles's-in-the-Fields, in Feb. 1418, and was said to have died in expectation of rising the third day. †

"JHON TALBOT, *of the noble familie of Sherosberie*," &c. *a most curious print, with an ornamented border, in the Bodleian library. It appears to be very ancient, and is much damaged. It is evidently the original of that in Andrew Thevet's "Lives," fol.* 282. *The date is* "M. IIIIc. XLIII." *On the blade of the sword is this barbarous inscription,* "Sum "Talbotti pro vincere Inimico meo." *Others give it* "Inimicos meos." *After a summary of his history under the portrait, it is said,* "his pourtraicture, as I "represente it to you, was taken out of the pallace "which the said Jhon Talbot had built." Pictures of this earl and his consort are in the gallery of Castle-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, and judged by Mr Walpole to be the most ancient oil painting in England.

JOHN TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury, &c. *great marshal to king Henry VI. of his realm of France, who died in the battle of Bourdeaux, with lord viscount Lisle, his son,* 1453, *and is buried at Roan, in Normandy; T. Cecill sc.* 4to.

This great general, who was near twenty-four years the terror and scourge of France, was victo-

† Sir John Oldcastle was exposed as a buffoon character, by some Romish catholic poet, in an old play, entitled, "The famous Victories of Henry V. containing the honourable Battaile of Agincourt;" in which the scene opens with prince Henry's robberies; and Sir John Oldcastle is mentioned as one of his gang. As Shakspeare appears to have borrowed some hints from this play, it gave occasion to the mistake, that Sir John Oldcastle was originally the droll of his historical play of Henry IV. and that he changed his name to Falstaff.

victorious in no less than forty battles and skirmishes. The generality of our historians agree in his being killed at the siege of Chastillion, after he had taken Bourdeaux, though his epitaph informs us, that he was killed in the battle of Bourdeaux. He was above eighty years of age at the time of his death. The duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was lineally descended from him; so is the present Earl of Shrewsbury. See Class VII.

ANTHONY WIDVILLE, Earl Rivers, attended by Caxton the printer, presenting his book to Edward IV. *From a curious MS. in the archbishop's library at Lambeth. In the same print are the portraits of the Queen, Prince of Wales, &c.* * *That of the prince, afterwards Edward the Fifth, is the only one known of him. It was engraved by Vertue.—Frontispiece to the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" Grignion sc.*

The earl Rivers †, who was the most valiant and accomplished nobleman in the court of Edward the Fourth, had the care of the education of his nephew the Prince of Wales. He was the greatest restorer and patron of learning among the nobility of his age, and translated himself several books from the French. That which he presented to the king was "The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers," which is said to have been the second or third book printed in England by Caxton ‡. It is dated

* I have inserted descriptions of a few prints of this kind, which, though strictly historical compositions, may be considered as assemblages of portraits.

† He frequently occurs in our histories under the title of Lord Scales.

‡ If "The Game of Chess" was the first book printed by Caxton, this was the third. See Ames's "History of Printing."

Nov. 18, 1477.—Beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard the Third, 13 June, 1483.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

JOANNES VIII. Pont. max. *I. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc. 8vo.*

The history of John VIII. or Pope Joan, if true, is a remarkable instance of female frailty, and strength of parts, and a signal proof of what that sex is capable, especially when prompted by the tender passion. Some writers assert that she was born in England; but the generality agree that she was a native of Mentz, and that her father was an English priest. She, very early in life, engaged in an amour with an ecclesiastic, who became her tutor. Like Eloisa, she proved a very apt scholar, and made a great progress in whatever he taught her. She attended her lover to Athens, heard the professors there, and was so rapid a proficient, that when she removed to Rome, she found few or none that could equal her in the learning of the age, and especially in divinity. She, by her knowledge and address, acquired so great respect and influence, that she succeeded Leo IV.* in the papal throne. She suffered herself to be got with child by one of her domestics, and falling suddenly in labour, as she was going to the Lateran church, died upon the spot. She continued to pass for a man with all but her lovers, to the time of her death. Such is the story of Joan; which is extremely improbable in itself, and is mentioned by no author who lived near the time. It is now generally, if not abso-

* Anno 855.

Joannes 8_

Publish'd Dec.r 1.st 1799 by W.m Richardson York House N.o 31 Strand

absolutely, given up, after it hath been thoroughly sifted. Dr Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, is, I believe, the last author who has troubled himself on either side of the question †. He hath tacked a Dissertation on Pope Joan, by way of postscript, to a sermon preached on the fifth of November, 1731, to which her story appears to have no relation. This occasioned the following stanza, written by an Irish wit.

"God's blessing be upon his heart ‡,"
Who wrote the book of Witches,
And prov'd Joan in petticoats
The same with John in breeches."

It is obvious to observe here, that the son of this bishop was unfortunate in his courtship, and gave occasion to the well-known tale of the 'Squire and the Apple-Pie.

St DUNSTAN, *on his episcopal throne, holding a crosier in one hand, and a pair of tongs in the other; h. sh.*

This portrait is doubtless fictitious; the other, mentioned below, is worthy of our notice *.

Dunstan

† Joan was first mentioned by Marianus Scotus, a writer of the eleventh century.

‡ "God's blessing be upon her heart," is an expression applied to the queen in the sermon here mentioned.

* In Lupton's "Lives of the Fathers," 1640, 4to, are heads of Venerable Bede the historian; Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the great stickler for the celibacy of the clergy; Alexander, of the monastery of Hales, or Hayles, the master of Thomas Aquinas, and the great leader of him and the rest of the schoolmen. He was surnamed *Doctor irrefragabilis*, and was author of an admired Comment on the four Books of the Sentences. He died 1245. These heads must be fictitious, notwithstanding what the author has said in his preface. They were engraved by G. Glover. There is a small head inscribed B. Angel Protomartyr in Anglia. He was a native of Pisa, in Tuscany, and was the first provincial of the Franciscans in England; having been appointed to this office by St Francis himself. "Antiq. of the English Franciscans," p. 9. In Hierome Porter's "Flowers of the Lives of English Saints," Doway, 1632, are various ideal heads.

Tr. from Worcester to London, 958; and thence to Cant. 959.

Dunstan was abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Edred; and in that of Edgar, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. He was the first English prelate that opposed the marriage of the clergy. He is said to have been a good musician, painter, and graver; and to have amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery †; in the last of which he was supposed, to be employed when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs ‡. In Dr Hickes's "Thesaurus," g. a. pag. 144, is a "Picture of Jesus Christ," with St Dunstan before it, in a devout posture, drawn by himself. The outline is not bad for that barbarous age. This was engraved from a MS. in the Bodleian library. NE. D. 11. 19.

EDWINI Monachi Effigies, ab ipso delineata. *Vertue sc. large h. sh. He is represented sitting and writing. It is one of the prints engraved for the Antiquarian Society.*

Edwin is conjectured to have been a monk of Christ-church, the cathedral of Canterbury, about the times of king Stephen, his predecessor, and successor.

HADRIANUS IV. *Pont. max. Anglicus*; *J. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc.* 8vo.

Most of the portraits of the popes are copied from the series of heads by this engraver. They were published at Rome, in 4to and 8vo; the latter is dated 1585. The best set is that by Phil. Galle, Antverp. 1572, a pot folio.

Nicholas Breakspear, who, upon his advancement to the popedom, assumed the name of Adrian

† He is not said to have been a good divine, which was hardly consistent with all these amusements.

‡ He appeared, according to the Legend, in the shape of a beautiful woman, and "tempted him to carnality."

Adrian IV. was, in the early part of his life, reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He studied in France, where, though he laboured under the pressures of poverty, he made a wonderful progress in learning. He was, for his merit, chosen abbot of St Rufus in Provence; and, in 1146, made a cardinal. In 1154, he succeeded Anastasius the Fourth in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends, that all the hardships of his life were nothing in comparison of the burden of the papal crown. Such were the difficulties and sorrows which he had experienced, that he had been, as he expressed it, "strained through the limbec of affliction." Frederic, king of the Romans, at an interview with this pope in Italy, condescended to hold his stirrup, while he mounted his horse. He was the only Englishman that ever sat in St Peter's chair*. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1159. Elect. 1154

St THOMAS BECKET, *episc. Cantuariensis et Martyr; Hollar f.* 1647. 12*mo.*

There is a neat small oval of him, by L. V. Lucas Vorsterman.

This haughty prelate, who aimed at papal supremacy in England, began the famous controversy betwixt the crown and the mitre, in the reign of Henry the Second; which was ended by his assassination. 29 Dec. 1170. He was two years after canonized. The prodigious confluence of pilgrims to his shrine may be guessed at by the deep channels worn in the marble pavement of the cathedral at Canterbury, where they offered their gifts, and their devotions. Forty-eight years after his decease, a controversy Confec. 1162.

* See "Biographia Brit." p 39. Fuller, in his "Worthies," p. 13. tells us, that there were four popes who were Englishmen; but he does not mention their names.

versy was ſtarted among the doctors of the Sorbonne, whether he was ſaved or damned; and in the reign of Henry VIII. he was cited to appear in court, and tried and condemned as a traitor.

His "Life" was written in ſeven volumes, by Roger, abbot of Crowland, who ſpent fifteen years in compoſing it *.

Lord Lyttelton, in his admirable character of Becket, has repreſented him in ſuch ſtrong and various lights, that he hath left us at a loſs to determine whether we more admire the poliſhed courtier, and the able ſtateſman, or deteſt the haughty and bigoted prelate, and outrageous incendiary.

Conſec. 14. Oct. 1257.

HUGO DE BALSAM, *epiſc. Eliensis, &c. Fundr. Domus Sti. Pet. A. D.* 1265. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Hugo de Balſam, when ſubprior of the convent of Ely, was elected biſhop of that ſee, by the monks, in oppoſition to the earneſt recommendation of Henry III. to elect Henry de Wingham, his chancellor. Hereupon Balſam, going to Rome, procured the pope's confirmation. Wingham, averſe to his own promotion, declared that a more worthy perſon than himſelf had been choſen. The king at length acquieſced, and he was accordingly conſecrated.

He

* Few men have done more miſchief in the world than a great part of thoſe that have been canonized for ſaints; who were not only bigots, but incendiaries and perſecutors. As the true hiſtories of their lives would have done them no honour, the compilers of their memoirs were not only under a neceſſity of filtering their characters, but of having recourſe to fiction. It is not to be lamented, that ſuch elaborate works as this of the "Life of Becket," together with the innumerable hiſtories of miracles, pilgrimages, reliques, habits, beards, and tonſures, are long ſince ſwept away among the refuſe of things.

In 1682 were publiſhed in 4to "Epiſtolæ & Vitæ Divi Thomæ Cantuarienſis; &c. &c. &c. in lucem producta ex Manuſcripto Vaticano: Opera & Studio F. Chriſtiani Lupi Iprenſis," &c. Bruxellis.

He died in 1286, having sat twenty-eight years in the see of Ely.

WALTERUS DE MERTON, summus Angliæ Cancellarius, Episc. Roffensis, Fund^r. Coll. Merton, 1267. *Faber f. a Tabula in Bibl. Bodleiana; large 4to. One of the set of Founders.* *.

Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards bishop of Rochester, was the founder of the first college in Oxford, which was incorporated by royal charter. It was called after his own name, and was regulated with such prudence, that it was recommended by king Henry to Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, as a model for his foundation of Peter-house. He died the 17th of October, 1277 *.

MATTHÆUS, Parisiensis Historicus, qui ob. 1259, &c. *T. Cecil sc. whole length, 4to.*

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, Historici, &c. *vera effigiès; ex Libro ejus Chronicorum, MS. olim* sui *ipsius*, nunc Regio desumpta. *A whole length; before the last edition of his "History."*

Matthew Paris, a Benedictine, of the monastery of St Alban's, stands in the first rank of our monkish historians. He was no inconsiderable poet and orator for the time in which he flourished; and is said to have understood painting, architecture, and the mathematics. He was author of the "Historia Major," and "Historia Minor," which is an abridgment of the former; to which is prefixed his portrait. He is censured for a mixture of fable in his history; but this censure affects the character of the age, rather than that of the author. †

BAC-

* Le Neve.

† Matthew Paris gives us the most particular history of the wandering Jew that is to be found in any author ‡. He received this account from an

‡ V. Hist. sub anno 1228.

BACCHON (BACON) Rog. Anglus; *a small head in the title to Crollius's "Basilica Chymica;" Eg. Sadeler inc.*

There is another small print of him, holding a book.

Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, was styled *Doctor Mirabilis*, for his great learning, but much more for his invention, the characteristic of genius. He discovered the telescope, burning glasses, camera obscura, gun-powder, transmutation of metals, and many other things, the utility of which was only known to himself. Dr Freind says, that a greater genius in mechanics has not risen since the days of Archimedes. A variety of authors bear much the same testimony to his abilities in other branches of science. He was persecuted by the barbarians of his age; in which philosophy had made a less progress than any other kind of knowledge; and geometry and astronomy were branded with the odious name of necromancy. *Ob.* 11 June, 1292. See his "Opus Majus," by Dr Jebb; and Dr Freind's "History of Physic."

JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS, *Doctor Subtilis; from the painting in the public library in Oxford *; J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz.*

The portrait of Duns Scotus at Windsor, which is much the same with that at Oxford, is said

menian archbishop, and one of his domestics, who were here in the reign of Henry III. and who affirmed, that they had their relation from the wanderer himself. This man is mentioned by a multitude of writers. V. Wolfii "Bibliotheca Hebræa," tom. ii. p. 1093; where these authors are enumerated. It is to be concluded hence, that there was such an impostor, and that he well acted his part.

* The picture of Duns in the Bodleian gallery was painted by Ashfield. So Hearne informs us, at p. 793, of Tho. Otterbourne and John Whethamstede, where there is some account of that painter.

said to have been painted by Espagnolet. It is probably not genuine.—I have been, in general, very cautious of admitting ideal heads; but have not been so scrupulous as to exclude every one when other memorials have been wanting.

JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS, *&c. Ord. F. M. (fratrum minorum) Conv.* 12*mo.*

There is a small print of him inscribed, Doctor Subtilis, Scotistarum Princeps.

It requires one half of a man's life to read the works of this profound doctor, and the other to understand his subtilties. His printed works are in twelve volumes in folio ‡. His manuscripts are sleeping in Merton college library, in Oxford, of which society he was a member. He was the head of the sect of schoolmen called Scotists. *Ob.* 1308.

NICHOLAUS TRIVETUS; *Historicus e litera initiali Codicis MS. Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

Nicolas Trivet, a Dominican friar, was author of the "Annales 6. Regum Angliæ," published by Mr Ant. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719. He lived in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. in the second year of whose reign he died, aged near 70.

GUALTERUS STAPLEDONUS; *episc. Exon. et magn. Angliæ Thesaurarius, Coll. Exon. et Aulæ Cervinæ Fundr. Anno Domini* 1316. *J. Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.* Confec. 1307.

Walter Stapledon annexed Hart Hall, formerly called Stapledon Hall, to Exeter College; but it is now independent of it, and was erected into

‡ Voluminous works frequently arise from the ignorance and confused ideas of the authors. If angels were writers, says Mr Norris, we should have few folios.

into a college by Dr Newton, Sept. 8, 1740. This prelate was beheaded by the seditious burgesses of London, at the standard and cross in Cheapside, 15 Oct. 1326.

WILLIAM of WICKHAM, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc. large h. sh. From a picture at Winchester College. Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS de WYKEHAM; *episc. Winton. et totius Angliæ Cancell. Fundr. Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. vulgo vocat. New Coll.* 1379; *et paulo post* (1387) *Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. prope Winton. J. Faber. f. large 4to.*

WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, *taken from a most ancient picture of him, preserved in Winchester College. Grignion sc. whole length, sh.*

Confec. 1367. 40 Ed. III.

The great and useful talents of William of Wickham, especially his skill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward the Third. He persuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of the castle of Windsor, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence in which it appears at present *. He also drew the plan, and superintended the building of Queenborough castle. He was afterwards made secretary of state, and lord privy seal; and had other accumulated preferments, before he was promoted to the see of Winchester. *Ob.* 27 Sept. 1404.

Dr Lowth, the present bishop of Oxford, who did great honour to both the colleges founded by Wickham, has done due honour to the illustrious founder, by writing the history of his life.

GUL-

* Edward III. assessed every county in England, to send him a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters for that work. Ashmole's "Hist. of the Garter," p. 129.

TRINITY HALL

Will.m Bateman. Bishop of Norwich.

GULIELMUS BATEMAN, *episc. Norwic. Aulæ S. S. et individuæ Trinitatis Fund^r. Anno Dom.* 1350. *Faber f. large 4to.*

Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity Hall, which was originally an hotel or house of entertainment for students. He erected this hotel into a college *. He was a great master of the civil and canon law. He died and was buried at Avignon, 1354. Confec. 1343. 16 Ed. III.

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Coll. Riginæ Fundr. Burghers sc.*

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. sh. mezz.*

The outline of the head of this portrait was taken by Murray, from an effigy engraved on a brass plate, formerly affixed to Robert Egglesfield's tomb, in the old chapel of Queen's College, in Oxford. The painting, and the plate, to which the whole length of queen Philippa is companion, belong to the Society of that College.

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Reginæ Philippæ Edvardi 3. Regis Angliæ a sacris confessionibus, Coll. Reginense fundavit Anno Di.* 1340. *J. Faber f. large 4to.*

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Bursar of Queen's College gives to every member of that Society, a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder; the words *aiguille fil* composing a kind of rebus on his name.—I cannot find that he had any higher preferment in the church than the rectory of Brough † in Westmoreland. † Pronounced Bruff.

JOHANNES WICKLIF, S. T. P. &c. *A tabula penes nobilissimum ducem Dorsetiæ; G. White f. h. sh. mezz. This has been copied.*

* Cantab. Depict.

In Bale's "Illustrium majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum, &c. Summarium," 1548, 4to. is a curious head of Wiclif. There is another of him, and other English divines, in "Præstantium aliquot Theologorum, &c. "Effigies; quibus addita Elogia, &c. Opera Jac. Verheiden;" Hagæ Com. 1602, excud. Hen. Hondius. This is printed exactly in the same manner with the "Heroologia," and was, doubtless, the model of it.

JEAN WICLEF, Anglois, &c. *in an oval of oaken foliage, done in wood, 4to.*

JOHANNES WICLEF, &c. *From the Continuation of Boissard's Bibliotheca Chalcographica, 4to.*

JEAN WICKLEF; *Desrochers sc. 8vo.*

JOHANNES WICKLIFFE; *J. Faber f. 1714, h. sh. mezz.*

JOHANNES WICLIF; *A. Vanhaeckon f. large 4to. mezz.*

JOHANNES WICLIFFE; *R. Houston f. large 4to, mezz. A tabula in Coll. Reg. Cantab* *.

Wicliffe may be regarded as the father of the Reformation, as he was the first in Europe who ventured to bring religion to the test of scripture, and ecclesiastical antiquity. The austerity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and generally went about bare-footed, in the garb of a pilgrim. He translated the New Testament from the Vulgate, which was printed with Lewis's "History of the English Bibles," in fol. 1731. Calmet informs, that he translated the whole Bible; and that there were several manuscripts of this translation †, but that it was never printed. He died at his rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire,

* Houſton has engraved the heads of all the reformers for Rolt's "Lives," fol.

† In the library of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, is a beautiful manuſcript of the whole Bible, on vellum, which is of Wicliffe's time, or very ear it.

shire, 1385. His tenets were much the same with those of Calvin *.

HENRICUS CHICHLEY, *Archiep. Cant. Fundr. Coll. Omn. Animarum, Ano. Dom.* 1437. *J. Faber f. large 4to.*

H. CHICHELEY, &c. *M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

Dr HENRY CHICHELE, &c. *M. Burghers sc. 8vo.*

HENRY CHICHELY, &c. *Bartolozzi sc. whole length, fine. From a plate belonging to All Souls College* †.

I have some reason to believe that all the above prints, except that by Bartolozzi, were done after a picture which belonged to the late Dr Doyly, Prebendary of Ely, and some time Fellow of All Souls; who, when he was at that college, in 1738, had a portrait of Archbishop Chichely, the face of which, as he then told Mr Cole, of King's College in Cambridge ‡, was taken from one of the family. There is some probability that this may be like him, as a face, at least some features of it, has certainly been transmitted to many generations.

Archbishop Chichely, was employed in several embassies by Henry V. whom he artfully diverted from his purpose of dissolving the abbies, by persuading him to a war with France, which he thought would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit. Be-

Tr from St. David's 1414.

* Lewis, in his "Hiſtory of the Tranſlations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 47, &c. has, I think, ſufficiently proved, that the word *Knave*, inſtead of *Servant* of Jeſus Chriſt, ſaid by Dr Fuller to be in Wichliffe's "*Tranſlation of the Bible* ‖," was only an artful interpolation.

‖ "Church Hiſt." lib. iv. p. 142.

† There is a whole length of Henry VI. engraved by the ſame hand, and much in the ſame manner.

‡ Afterwards rector of Blecheley, Bucks, an eminent antiquary, and no leſs worthy man, to whom the author of this work is greatly obliged for his kind aſſiſtance.

sides the college of All-Souls, he founded St Bernard's Hostle at Oxford, afterwards improved, and converted into St John's College; and an hospital for the poor, at Higham Ferrers in Northamtonshire, the place of his nativity. *Ob.* 12 April, 1443.

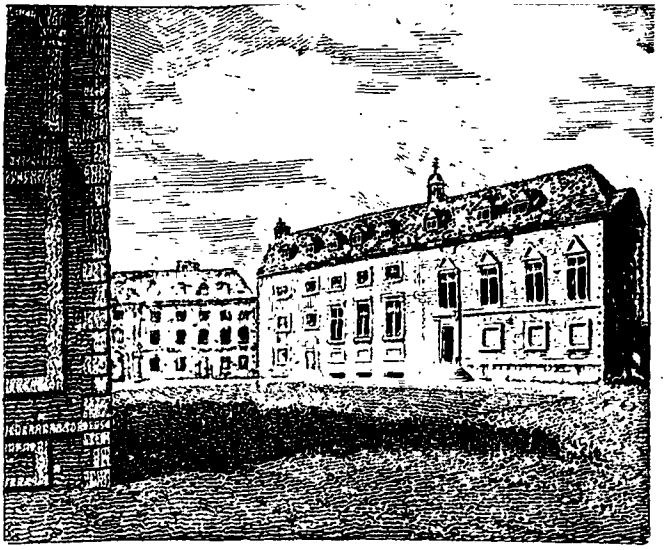
RICHARDUS FLEMING; *episc. Lincoln. Fundator Coll. Linc.* 1427. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

Richard Fleming, a native of Croyston in Yorkshire, received his education in the university of Oxford. In 1420 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln by the pope; and after he had sat in that see about four years, was by the same power, translated to York. But this provision was, according to Godwin, so strenuously opposed by the dean and chapter of that church, and disapproved of by the king, that he was forced to return to Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the former part of his life by asserting the doctrine of Wicliffe; as he did in the latter, by his opposition to it. He caused the bones of that confessor to be taken up and burnt, according to the decree of the council of Siena. It is said, that the college which he founded, was intended as a seminary for learned men who should oppose Wicliffe's opinions. He died 25 Jan. 1430, and was buried in his own cathedral, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory.

Confec. 1420.

WILLIAM WAYNFLEET, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc.* 1742. *From a picture at Magdalen College Oxford. Illust. Head. large h. sh.*

GULIELMUS PATTEN, alias WAYNFLEET; *totius Angliæ Cancel. epis. Winton. Coll. B. Mariæ Magd.*



CATHERINE HALL

ROB^T. WOODLARK S.T.P

Pub^d May 1. 1801. by. Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

Magd. Oxon. et Aulæ adjunctæ Fundr. A. D. 1459. *J. Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.*

William Waynfleet, who had been twelve years school-master of Winchester, was afterwards successively school-master and provost of Eton; and in April 1447, he succeeded cardinal Beaufort in the bishopric of Winchester. Consec. 1447. He was made lord chancellor of England, in the room of archbishop Bourchier. *Ob.* 11 Aug. 1486. His magnificent tomb, and that of the cardinal, are still in good preservation, in the cathedral to which they belonged.

DAN JOHN LYDGATE, of Bury, poet-laureate; *ad exemplar MS. elegantissimi ab J. Lydgate Henrico VI. dicat. etiamnum in Bibliotheca Harleiana asservati; large h. sh. One of the Set of Poets, by Vertue.*

John Lydgate was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St Edmondsbury. He travelled into France and Italy, to acquire the arts and languages of those countries, and was a good poet for the age in which he lived. Bale and Pits have given us catalogues of his English and Latin works; and in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," are many specimens of his poetry, collected from tombs in the country of Suffolk. *Ob.* 1440, *Æt.* 60.

ROBERTUS WOODLARKE, D. D. *Coll. Reg. præpositius, acad. Cantab. Cancellarius, et Aulæ Sanctæ Catharinæ Fund.* 1473. *J. Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.*

He was the third provost of King's College in Cambridge.

THOMAS de ROTHERAM, alias Scot *; *a*

* Sometimes more properly written Thomas Scot, alias de Rotheram.

an imperfect print; one of the Set of Founders by Faber: large 4to. mezz.

Thomas de Rotheram, so called from the place of his nativity in Yorkshire, is styled the second founder of Lincoln College in Oxford; which was begun and carried on by Richard Fleming, and completed by Rotheram, after he had succeeded him in the bishopric of Lincoln; whence, in 1480, he was translated to York. He was some time Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of Oxford; and was secretary of state in four reigns. He was also legate of the apostolic see. He died the 29th of May, 1500. Hearne has published largely concerning him, in "Lib. Nig. Scacca-"rii," p. 666, 756.

"The portraiture of JOHN ROUS (Ross), "sometime a chantry priest here †; as it was "taken from an ancient roll, drawn by himself "wherein the pictures of the earls of Warwick "are curiously delineated; *M. B. (Burghers) "sc. 8vo.*"

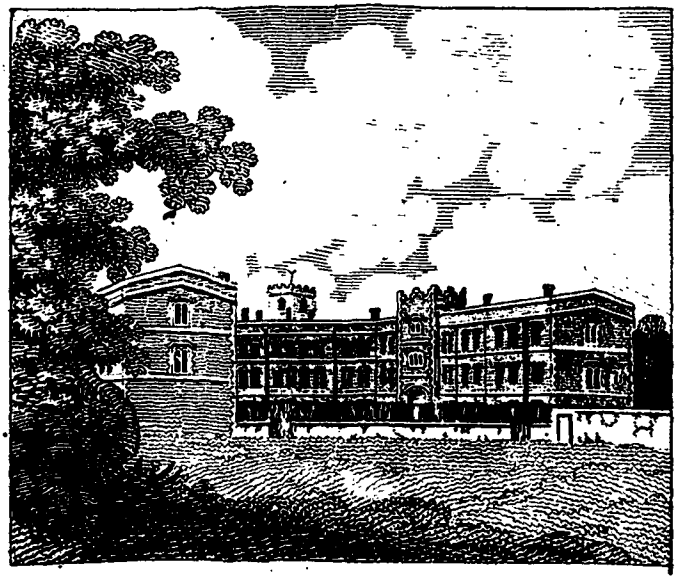
This print is copied from that by Hollar, in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

John Ross has been sometimes called a regular canon of Oseney, near Oxford. He was author of the "Historia Regum Angliæ," under his name; of which an edition was published by Hearne, in 8vo, 1716. His portrait is prefixed to his history. *Ob.* 1491.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor. See the reign of Henry VIII. Class IV.

RICHARD

† At Warwick.



JESUS COLLEGE

JOHN ALCOCK BISHOP of ELY

RICHARD FOX, bishop of Winchester. See a description of his portrait under the reign of Henry VIII.

JOHANNES ALCOCK; *episc. Eliensis, totius Angliæ Cancellarius, Fundr. Coll. Jesu Cantab. Anno Dom.* 1497.

John Alcock, who was Chancellor to Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Seventh *, converted the old nunnery of St Radegund into Jesus College. Bale speaks in very high terms of his piety and mortification. *Ob.* 1 Oct. 1500. Tr. from Worceſter, 1486.

Mr Bentham, in his excellent history of the church of Ely, informs us † that he was Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Counsellor, in the reign of Edward IV. and employed in several embassies by that prince: that he was preceptor to Edward V. was a considerable writer, and of eminent skill in architecture; of which there is a beautiful, but ruinated specimen, in the *Chapel* of Ely cathedral that bears his name. See plate xxi. of the elegant book just mentioned.

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Lincoln. See the reign of Henry VIII.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT; *a small head, in vol.* ii. *p.* 211. *of Anstis's* "*Register of the Garter.*"

* Before the revival of literature, the æra of which was about the ſame time with the reformation of religion, the higheſt offices of ſtate were uſually borne by the clergy, who were poſſeſſed of almoſt all the learning of theſe times, and their knowledge was generally limited to ſchool divinity, and the civil and canon law.

† P. 182, 183.

This was taken from the bust, at his seat, at Grafton, in Worcestershire.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, third son of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the business of peace or war. He commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Bosworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the persons sent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the emperor. It appears from a curious indenture, now extant, that John Pounde, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Talbot, citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the staple at Calais;" of which place he was deputy, in the same reign. He was by Henry, sent ambassador to Rome, to congratulate Pius III. upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of September, in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

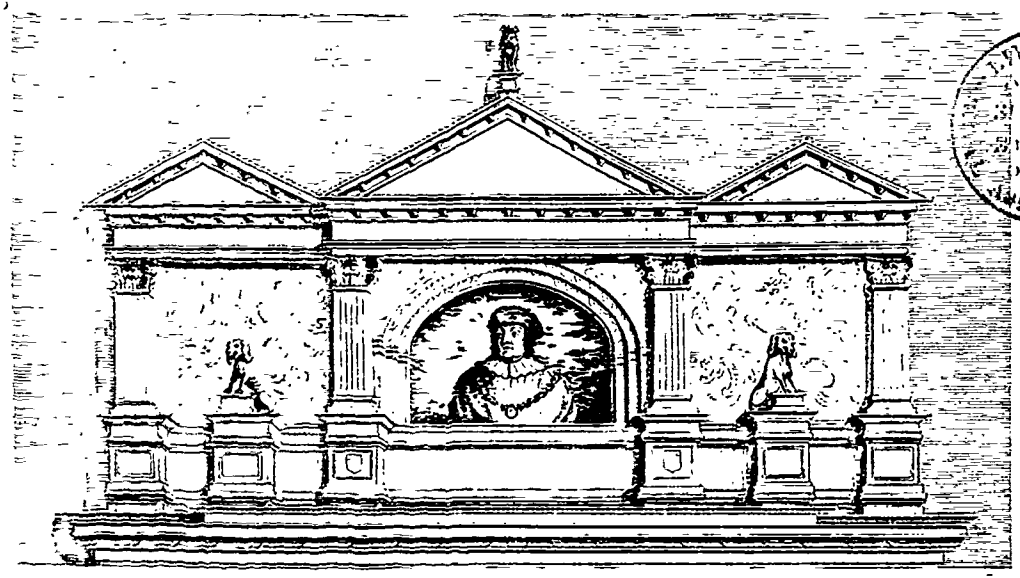
CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, knight, lord chief-justice, and lord chancellor of England, under K. Henry VI. *W. Faithorne sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to Waterhouse's Commentary on his Book "De Laudibus "Legum Angliæ." Fol.*

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, and prince EDWARD; *G. Vandergucht sc. 4to. Frontispiece to one of the translations of the above-mentioned book.*

JOHN



SIR GILBERT TALBOT. 1516.

Published Feby 1st 1803, by Wm Richardson, York House, 31 Strand

JOHN FORTESCUE, lord chancellor of England, Temp. Hen. VI. in his robes, *whole length, 4to. etched from a limning in a MS. of his time, in the possession of Sir William Musgrave.*

This great lawyer and statesman, who was one of the most learned men of his age, was lord chief-justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Henry VI. and constituted chancellor to that unfortunate prince, after Edward IV. was in possession of the throne. He followed the fortunes of the house of Lancaster, and was many years in exile, with queen Margaret and prince Edward her son. Soon after the decisive battle of Tewksbury, he was thrown into prison, and attainted, with other Lancastrians: but found means to procure his pardon from Edward IV. His celebrated book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," was written for the use of prince Edward. Several editions of it have been published in Latin and English; to one of which Mr Selden wrote notes. His book on the "Difference betwixt an absolute and limited Monarchy," was published by John Fortescue Aland, Esq. afterwards Lord Fortescue, in 8vo. 1714. See an account of his English and Latin MSS. in "Biographia Britannica." *Ob. Æt. circ.* 90.

Promot. 25 Jan. 1442.

JUDGE LITTLETON, (or LYTTLETON) the famous English lawyer; *R. Vaughn sc. In an ermined robe, kneeling, h. sh.—Another, copied from the former, small.*

There is a whole length picture of him at Hagley, in Worcestershire. This is a copy from the painted glass in the Middle Temple hall.

Sir Thomas Littleton was a judge of the Common Pleas, and a Knight of the Bath, in the

Promot. 26 April 1466.

the reign of Edward IV. He was author of the celebrated book of "Tenures, or Titles;" by which all estates were anciently held in England. Sir Edward Cokes's "Book of Institutes" is a comment on this work. The first edition of it was printed at Roan, about the year 1533. This great lawyer was ancestor of Sir Edward Littleton *, lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I. and of the present Lord Lyttleton. *Ob.* 1481.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

WILLIAM WALLACE; *Walker sc. small: engraved for Dr Smollett's History.*

GULIELMUS VALLAS, &c. *small h. sh. mezz. in the manner of the elder Faber.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, *from the painting at Holyrood House, Watson (junior) † fecit, large h. sh. mezz.*

There are many portraits, at least painted memorials, of Sir William Wallace in Scotland.

This great man's heroic actions shew, what personal intrepidity, roused by resentment, and animated by success, is able to execute. After the Scots had submitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and desperadoes dared to assert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the English. As he was ever successful, he was continually joined by other malecontents; and was,

* Dr Plot, in his "Hiſtory of Staffordſhire," p. 280, obſerves, that there were ſucceſſively nine Sir Edwards of this family, to the great embarraſſment of genealogiſts.

† His name is Thomas. James is the name of the other engraver in mezzotinto.

The true portraiture of Iudg Littleton the famous English Lawyer . .

was, at length, at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Menteith*, and soon after executed as a traitor, in 1304†.

" The portraiture and coat-armour of SIR WIL-" LIAM DELAMORE, ancestor to the pre-" sent Sir Edward More, of More-Hall ‡, and " Bank-Hall, in Lancashire, Bart. which said Sir " William was made knight-banneret by Edward " the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers in " France." *Whole length in armour. The print is in Guillim's " Heraldry," fol.*

JOANNES ACUTUS; *a portrait, in Pauli Jovii " Elogia," lib.* ii, *p.* 115. *There is another portrait of him, among other great captains of his age, in " Ritratti di Capitani illustri," 4to. There is a Grub-street life of him in the black letter with a suitable print. But that which carries with it the greatest appearance of authenticity, is the folio print, engraved from the equestrian figure on his monument in the church of Santa Maria Florida, at Florence, by T. Patch,* 1771. *It is inscribed " Joannes Acutus, " Eques Britannicus, Dux Ætatis suæ cautissimus et " rei militaris peritissimus habitus est. Pauli Uccelli " Opus,* 1436."

No hero had ever a greater hand in forming himself, and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the son of a tanner, at Heddingham Sibil, in Essex, where he was born

* Or Monteith.

† The Scots, in former ages, were as eminent for arms as they are at present for literary accomplishments. David Camerarius has written a book upon the valour, &c. of that people.

‡ The famous ballad of the Dragon of Wantley, was made upon one of this family. It is accounted for in the " Reliques of ancient English Poetry," Vol. III. p. 277, where it is supposed to have been written " late in the last century."

born, in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a tailor, in London; but being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices which adhered to his birth and occupation. He signalized himself as a soldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success, in the army of Galeacia, Duke of Milan, and was in so high esteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterwards, from motives which we cannot well account for, and that seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394. Having gained, among the Florentines the character of the best soldier of the age, they erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius, the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elogy. He, in the monumental inscription, and the "Elogia," is styled Joannes Acutus; hence it is that some of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in Morant's "Essex," vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

The true effigies of that valiant knight, and merchant-taylor, Sir RALPH BLACKWELL; *gold chain; arms of the city of London, on the right, and the achievement of the merchant-taylors on the left. This was engraved for a book, in the black letter, called "The Honour of Merchant Taylors," small 4to.*

This

This book appears to be of the same class, if not written by the same hand, with the well known History of Sir Richard Whittington. It contains the adventures of Sir John Hawkwood; of William, his fellow 'prentice; and of Sir Ralph Blackwell; who was a journeyman in the same shop. Hawkwood and Blackwell are said to have received the honour of knighthood from Edward III. for their valour. Romantic and extravagant as this history is, it is rather more probable than that of Whittington; as in an age, when courage and military address opened the way to fame and fortune, and the honour of knighthood was a capital distinction amongst mankind, there is greater probability that one poor man should raise himself by his sword, than that another should by a cat. Ralph Blackwell is said to have married his master's daughter, and to have enriched himself greatly by trade. It was this, chiefly, that enabled him to be the founder of Blackwell Hall. The reader will pardon a ludicrous remark for the sake of the truth of it; the Author of this History hath so characterized his heroes as to reverse the vulgar adage that nine tailors make a man: on the contrary, according to his standard, nine ordinary men are required to make a tailor. The same author informs us, that Sir Ralph Blackwell was Sheriff and Alderman of London; but I do not find his name on the List of Sheriffs.

JEAN TALBOT, Capitaine Anglois; *in And. Thevet. Livre* 4.

Taken from an old MS. in the possession of Louisa de Savoy, mother of Francis the First, king

king of France. His picture was also to be seen in 1580, in castle, built by him. See Class III.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

The portrait of HENRY FITZ ALAN, *or* ALWINE, *the first Lord Mayor of London, who was elected in* 1189, *is engraved from a picture called original in Drapers hall.*

There is also a print of Sir WILLIAM WALWORTH, *another Lord Mayor, who bravely stabbed Wat Tyler to the heart, and by that stroke put an end to a formidable rebellion, in the reign of Richard II. This, as some assert, gave occasion to the dagger in the first quarter of the city arms. The print was engraved by Grignion, after "the original statue," as it is called, in Fishmongers hall *. Sir William was elected Lord Mayor in* 1380.

"The true portraicture of RICHARD WHIT-
"INGTON, thrise lord mair of London; a vertuous
"and godly man, full of good works, and those
"famous. He builded the gate of London, called
"Newegate, which was before a miserable doun-
"geon. He builded Whitington Colledge, and
"made it an Almosehouse for poore people. Also
"he builded a greate parte of the hospitall of St.
"Bartholomew's, in West-Smithfield, in London.
"He also builded the beautiful library at the Gray
"Friars in London, called Christe's Hospitall. He

* Antiquaries are sometimes apt to believe lustily, with respect to the authenticity of paintings or sculptures; and admit some things into their collections with as much readiness as they ought to be rejected. Such trash may serve to fill the chasms of a series, to add to its number, and answer the purpose of refreshing, or fixing the memory. In this view, the portrait of the Blacksmith at Oxford may be just as useful as if John Baliol had sat for it.

Sr RICH^D WITTINGTON,
from an Original Painting at
MERCERS HALL.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

" He also builded the Guildehalle chappell, and in-
" creased a greate parte of the east ende of the said
" halle; beside many other good workes."
R. Elstracke sc. Collar of SS. his right hand on a cat.

The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it: There was none originally in the plate, but a scull in the place of the cat. I have seen only two proofs of this portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions.

Sir Richard Whitington flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

G. CHAUCER.

" Al yogh his life he queynt, ye resemblaunce
" Of him hay in me so fresh liſſyness,
" Yatte to putte other men in remembraunce
" Of his persone, I have here his lykenesse,
" Do make to yis end in sothfastnesse,
" Yat yei yat have of him left yought and mynde,
" By yis peynture may again him finde *."

An exemplar Thomæ Occleve, in libro suo de Regimine Principis, Walliæ Principi (postea Hen. V.) inscripto. Ob. 1400. *Ætat.* 70. *G. Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the set of the twelve Poets.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Tho. Occleve, contemporar. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad viv. delin. Vertue sc. large h. sh.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Vertue sc.* 8vo.

GEOF-

* Theſe verſes differ widely in the ſpelling, from thoſe in his Life before his Works, 1602, fol.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Milton, Butler, Cowley, and Waller; Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Spenser, Shakespeare, and Johnson; h. sh. mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *from the original in the public library at Oxford; a small mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; "his portraiture and progenie" (genealogy), *with the tomb of Thomas Chaucer Esq. his son, on which are twenty coats of arms. On the upper ledge of the tomb is this inscription:* "*Hic jacent, Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dominus istius Villæ, et Patronus istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit Decemb.* 13, 1434 *, *et Matildis uxor ejus Ap.* 27. 1436 †."

The portrait is after the original of Occleve; the tomb, which is not near so entire as it is represented in the print, is in the church of Ewelm, in Oxfordshire. In the same church, is the tomb of the dutchess of Suffolk, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, Esq.

This curious print is prefixed to the life of G. Chaucer, before his Works, 1602, fol. We are there informed, that it "was done by M. "Spede ‡, who hath annexed thereto all such "cotes of armes, as any way concern the Chau-"cers, as he found them (travailing for that "purpose) at Ewelme, and at Wickham."—George Greenwood of Chasleton in Glocestershire, Esq. was said to have had an original picture of G. Chaucer.

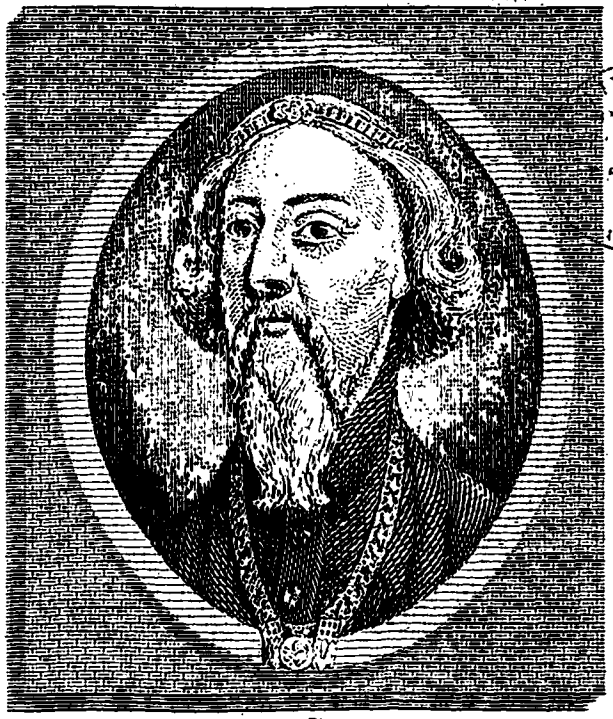
Dr Timothy Thomas, author of the preface prefixed to Urry's Edition of his Works, in a manuscript note, communicated to me by my honoured

* This inscription disagrees with the date of his death, in the "Biographia Britannica." He is there said to have died the 28th of April 1434.

† The genuine inscription is in "Leland's Itinerary," Vol. II. p. 5.

‡ Or Speight.

Sr Geoffry Chaucer



JOHN GOWER,
POET LAUREAT to KING HENRY 4.th
Ob. 1402 Ætat circ: 80
Taken from his Monumental Effigy
in S.t Mary Overies Church Southwark.
Publish'd as the Act directs May 1.1792. by J. SIMCO Book & Printseller
N.o 11, Great Queen Street Lincolns Inn Fields London.

honoured friend John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, says of the same portrait, that "it is by "no means certain that it is a picture of "Chaucer *."

The great poet, whom antiquity and his own merit have contributed to render venerable, is said to have been master of all the learning of his age. We see, and admire, in his works, the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now lost, as a great part of his language is grown obsolete. It is probable that his contemporaries found little or no dissonance in his verses; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the present age.

JOHANNES GOWER; *Anglorum Poeta, &c. Vertue sc. large h. sh.*

Taken from his monumental effigy in St Mary Overie's church, Southwark. The nose, which was broken off, has been added of late years. The head should, in strict propriety, have been represented without one. The engraver of the antiques of Fulvius Ursinus has, among the busts and cameos of many celebrated persons of antiquity, given us the statue of Pindar without a head; to which Mr Pope alludes,

"And a true Pindar stood without a head."

Gower, who with Chaucer, helped to refine the English language, has ever been esteemed the next in merit to him, of his cotemporary poets. He was author of the "Confessio Amantis"

* These verses are characteristic of his figure.

His stature was not very tall;
Lean he was, his legs were small;
Hos'd within a stock of red;
A button'd bonnet on his head.

" tis" in English; the " Speculum Meditantis" in French; and the " Vox Clamantis" in Latin. *Ob.* 1402. *Ætat. circ.* 80.

JOHN LYDGATE. See a description of his Head in the class with the clergy.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

WILLIAM CAXTON; *the initials of his name are in a cypher; invt. Bagford;* 8*vo.*

WILLIAM CAXTON; *with his cypher in old black capitals, small, cut in wood, for Ames's " History of Printing."*

Caxton, who was bred a mercer, and was some time factor to the Mercers Company, in the Low Countries, introduced and practised the art of Printing in England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. He translated many books from the French, which he printed himself, in Westminster abbey, by permission of John Islip the abbot *. The book on " The Game of Chess," dated 1474, but without Caxton's name, is generally reckoned the first production of the English press.

JOHANNES MABUSIUS; *with an inscription of six Latin verses. This belongs to a set of Heads of eminent Painters, engraved by Henry Hondius,* 1618, *fol.*

JOHN MABUSE; *copied from the above, in the " Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

There is a Head of Mabuse, and prints of other painters

* See an account of John Islip in " Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey," 1751, 4to.

William Caxton.

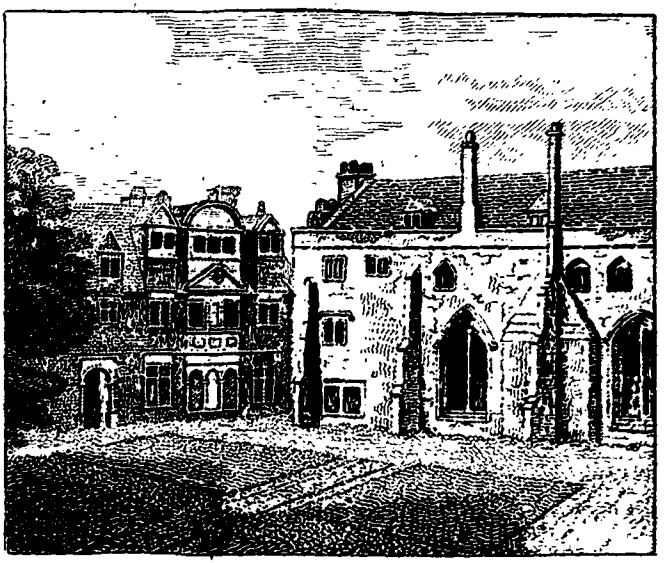
Fuit Hanno, patriâ Malbodiensis, et floruit an. 1524.
Obijt Antuerpiæ 1. Octob. a° 1532. in Cathedrali æde sepultus.

7

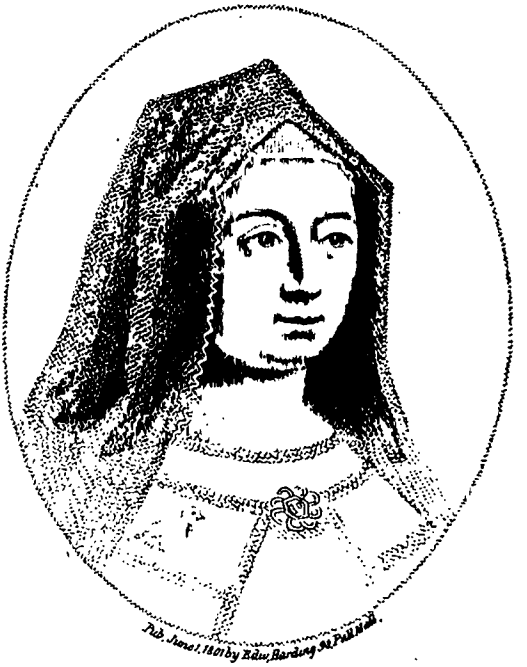
7 IOANNI MABVSIO, PICTORI.

Tuque adeò nostris sæclum dicere, Mabusi,
Versibus ad graphicen eruditisse tuum.
Nam quis ad aspectum pigmenta politiùs alter
Florida Apelleis illineret tabulis?
Arte alijs, esto, tua tempora cede secutis:
Peniculi ductor par tibi rarus erit.

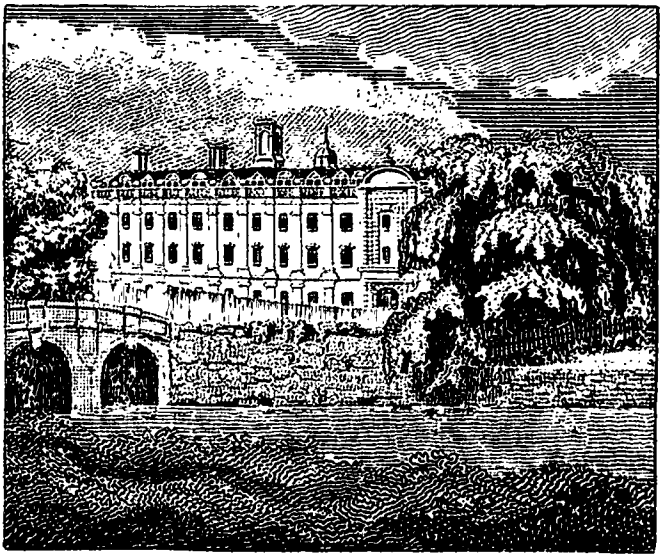
P. Galle excud. Dom. Lampsonius.



PEMBROKE HALL



MARY COUNTESS of PEMBROKE



CLARE HALL

ELIZ.TH DE CLARE COUNTESS of ULSTER

painters that belong to the English series, in Sandrart's fine book *.

Mabuse, a German painter of great merit, came into England in the reign of Henry VII. He painted a picture of that king's marriage with Elizabeth of York, and the portraits of three of his children in one piece. The latter has been described in the first Class. There is an engraving of the former by Grignion, in the "Anecdotes of Painting," from the original at Strawberry Hill.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and OTHERS of the FEMALE SEX.

MARIA de Sto. PAULO; *Comitissa Pembroc. Fund*. *Aulæ Pemb. A. D.* 1343. *J. Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.*

Mary of St Paul was third wife to Aumer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting, on the day of his marriage.

She soon after renounced the world, and devoted herself to works of piety and charity.

ELISABETHA DE CLARE, Comitissa de Ulster, &c. *Aulæ Clarensis Fund*. 1326 †. *Faber f.* 1714; *large* 4*to. mezz. E. Tabula in Aulâ Clarensi.*

Elizabeth, third sister of Gilbert earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught

* In Paul Freher's "Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," 2 vol. fol. 688, is a considerable number of English heads. They are done much in the manner of Sandrart's. I never saw this book but in the Bodleian Library.

† This is the date of the foundation of University Hall, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the University of Cambridge. See "Cantabrigia depicta," p. 30.

in Ireland. She founded Clare Hall in Cambridge, on the spot where University Hall was built. This was burnt down by a casual fire, sixteen years after its erection. She also endowed it with lands sufficient to maintain ten fellows, and ten scholars.

MRS JANE SHORE; *from the original picture in Eaton College, by John Faber; large, 4to. mezz. The print, which is scarce, is dated* 1483, *in MS.*

JANE SHORE; *from an original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at King's College in Cambridge. Etched by the Rev. Mr Michael Tyson, Fellow of C. C. C. C. 4to.*

Jane Shore, mistress to Edward the Fourth, was the wife of a substantial citizen of London. She was a woman of great beauty, and of extraordinary accomplishments. "There was no-"thing in her body that you would have chang-"ed, unless you would have wished her some-"what higher*." But her courtly behaviour, facetious conversation, and ready wit, were more attractive than her person. It is recorded of her, that she could read and write †; qualifications very uncommon in that age. She employed all her interest with Edward in relieving the indigent, redressing wrongs, and rewarding merit. She met with cruel treatment after the death of that monarch, and lived in great poverty and distress, to the eighteenth year of Henry VIII. The dutchess of Montagu has a lock of her hair, which looks as if it had been powdered with gold-dust.——There is a good deal of history concerning her, in the "Re-

* Speed, p. 916, from Sir Thomas More's "Life of Rich. III."
† Ibid. from Sir T. More.

Jane Shore

" Reliques of ancient English Poetry," Vol. II. p. 248.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable from only one Circumstance in their Lives.

ELINOR RUMMIN, the famous Ale-Wife. See the reign of Henry VIII.

* * * * * * * * *

APPENDIX TO THE FIRST ARTICLE.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights of the Garter, &c.

SIGISMUNDUS, Romanorum rex; *a large medallion. In Goltzius's " Series of the Emperors," done in clare obscure.*

Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was installed knight of the Garter at Windsor, 1416.—He caused John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, in violation of a safe-conduct which he had given them, to be burnt at the council of Constance. *Ob.* 1437.

PHILIPPUS Burgund. *Cogn* BONUS. *C. Van Sichem sc. Whole length, in Grimestone's " History of the Netherlands ;" fol.*

There is a better portrait of Philip, and of several other foreigners who have been Knights of the Garter, &c. in " Hadriani Barlandi Hollandiæ Comitum Historia et Icones," Lugd. Bat. 1584. *fol. In " Meterani Historia Belgica" are also good portraits,*

which belong to this division, and the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Elect. R. Hen. V. Philip was elected knight of the Garter, but never invested with the ensigns, on account of a quarrel betwixt him and Humphrey duke of Glocester *.——His popularity gained him the appellation of Good; but there are few princes who have been less scrupulous of sacrificing the tranquillity of their country and the lives of their subjects to their private ambition. He was the great aggrandizer of the house of Burgundy, and was possessed of five dukedoms, fifteen earldoms, and many lordships.—He instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. *Ob.* 1467.

ALBERTUS II. D. G. Romanorum rex; *a large medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."*

Elect. R. Hen. VI. Albert is in the list of the knights of the Garter, as he was elected into that order, but was never installed. He reigned only one year; and was, during that short period, embroiled with the Hussites. *Ob.* 1439.

CAROLUS, Dux Burgund. *C. Van Sichem sc. Whole length. From Grimestone's "History of the "Netherlands;" fol.*

Charles the Bold, or the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good, was remarkable for his haughtiness and precipitate courage. His father was thought to have exerted as much wisdom in curbing the impetuous spirit of his son, and keeping him within the bounds of duty and respect, as he did in extending his dominions. He married Margaret, sister to Edward IV. in his father's life time, when he was earl of Charolois,

* See JAQUELINE, in the first Class.

olois.—Charles, who had often signalized himself as a soldier, was in 1476, bravely defeated by the Swiss, at the battle of Morat.

It is observable, that a church was built near the place, of the bones of the burgundians that fell in that memorable battle. *Ob.* 1478. *Ætat.* 46. See more of him in "The Spectator," No 491.

MAXIMILIANUS, Rom. rex; *a large medallion in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."*

Maximilian I. grandfather to Charles V. well knowing that to sooth the vanity of Henry VIII. was to take him by the right handle, served under him as a common soldier, for a hundred crowns a day, at the siege of Terouenne. Henry was very near being egregiously duped by this monarch, under a pretence that he would resign the imperial crown to him; though, at the same time, he was meditating, by dint of bribery, to add to it the papal tiara. Some parts of Maximilian's conduct are shining, some mean, and others ignominious. The curious reader may see a characteristic account of this little great man, and his ridiculous writings, in the fourteenth number of "The World." He was a much better silver-smith than author. At the Escurial, is an embossed pot for holy water, and a crucifix of his manufacture. Maximilian was installed knight of the Garter, by the marquis of Brandenburgh, his proxy, in the reign of Henry VII. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Charles the Bold; by which marriage, and that of his son Philip, with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the immense dominions of Spain and Burgundy devolved to his

grandson Charles; and the house of Austria began to threaten the liberties of Europe. *Ob.* 1519.

Maximilian said of himself, "That whereas "other princes were *Reges Hominum*, he was "truly *Rex Regum*; because his subjects would "do only what they listed," Anstis's "Register "of the Garter," II. p. 316.

FOREIGN PRINCES, &c. WHO HAVE BEEN IN ENGLAND.

LOVYS VII. Roy de France, *a medallion. Jaques de Bie sc. h. sh.*

Lewis VII. who makes a much more considerable figure in the Lives of the Saints, than in the annals of France, was as well known for his weakness as a bigot, as Eleanor his Queen * was for her frailties as a woman. He was deep in the abject superstition of the age; was a crusader, and a pilgrim. His veneration for Becket rose to enthusiasm, and extended itself even to his ashes. He made a pilgrimage to England, on purpose to visit the shrine of that Saint. He died in September, 1180.

JEAN, Roy de France, *a medallion, in the Series; by De Bie; h. sh.*

Crowned, 1351. John, king of France, a prince of eminent valour and many good qualities, was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, in the battle of Poictiers, and brought into England, where he was confined in the Savoy. It was above four years before he could raise 60,000 l. in part of his ransom. Charles, his son, was the first that bore the title of Dauphin, from the reunion of the province

* Afterwards married to Henry II. of England.

Hadrianus 5th

Published March 1st 1800 by W. Richardson York House N.31 Strand.

province of Dauphiny to the crown. John died at London, 1364, soon after his return to England. It was conjectured, that he came to visit the countess of Salisbury, one of the most beautiful women of her age, with whom he was known to be in love. The noble maxim of this prince, "That if good faith should be totally abandoned "by the rest of mankind, it ought still to find "a place in the breasts of princes," is well known.

HADRIANUS V. *Papa Romanus*; *I. Bapt. de Cavaleriis, sc.* 8*vo.*

Adrian V. a Genoese, of the Ottoboni Family, was created a Cardinal by Innocent IV. his uncle, 1251; and sent Legate into England, to reconcile Henry III. and his barons. He was advanced to the Pontificate 12 July, 1276; but died in thirty-six days after his election.

ESTIENNE, Chevalier; "Seigneur du Vig-"nau, du Plessis, le Conte, et autres lieux; conseil-"ler et secretaire des commandemens des roys "Charles VII. et Lovis XI. et leur ambassadeur en "Angleterre, et en Italie: decede le 3 Septembre, "1474." *Short hair, a kind of collar of fur round his neck.*

PHILIPPUS COMMINEZ, Argentoni Dominus, 4*to, in Imperialis's "Museum Historicum," p.* 29. *There is a small head of him before the English translation of his Memoirs,* 8*vo.* 1674.

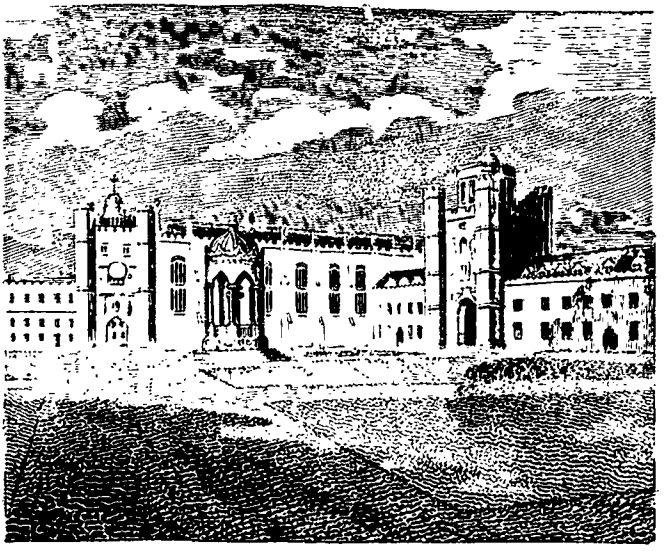
Lewis XI. who was a great master of kingcraft, employed Philip de Comines, a most able minister, in embassies to almost every court of Europe. He tells us himself, in his Memoirs, that he was sent to that of England in the reign of Edward IV. Comines, who was formed as a writer

writer more from experience than learning, is esteemed one of the most sagacious historians of his own, or any other age. He penetrated deeply into men and things; and knew, and exemplified, the insignificancy of human grandeur. He saw the inside of the tapestry; and found, that with all its gaudy colours, it created disgust, as much as it excited admiration. He has been ranked in the same class with Tacitus. The English reader will be particularly interested in his account of the expulsion of his countrymen from France in the reign of Charles VII. Imperialis informs us, that he died, tired of the world; but does not mention the time of his death, which was in 1509. I have placed him here as an ambassador.

JEAN FROISSARD, Historien: *De Larmessin sc. 4to. size. In "Academie des Sciences, et des Arts," par Bullart, 1682, fol* *.

John Froissard, a native of Valenciennes, an able historian; who to gain intelligence, had visited the courts of several princes, came over to England in the reign of Edward III. to offer to Philippa, his countrywoman, the first part of his History. She received him and his work graciously, and rewarded him like a queen. He hath written the life of this amiable princess. He hath been accused of being lavish of his panegyric on the English, and too sparing of it on his own countrymen. La Popeliniere, if the accusation be just, hath accounted for it, by saying, that he received nothing for his labours from the French, but was rewarded with a good pension by the English. The time of his death is not known. His Chronicle was translated from

* In this book are various heads of foreigners, which may have a place in the English series.



TRINITY COLLEGE

HENRY 8TH.

Publish'd May 1, 1811 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

from the French into English by John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners, at the command of Henry VIII. and printed in folio, by Pinson, 1525 *.

HENRY VIII. BEGAN HIS REIGN, 22 April, 1509.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HENRICUS VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel.* 1647. 12*mo.*

HENRICUS VIII. *Holbein p. Faber (sen.) f. one of the Set of Founders, large* 4*to.*

There is another, if not more of him, by the same hand; and a large h. sh. mezz. by his son, after Holbein.

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. h. sh. Illust. Head* †.

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

A most curious print of HENRY VIII. *inscribed* "*Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex. Angliæ*, 1548." *engraved by Cornelius Matsis, the initial letters of whose name are in two cyphers; one in the right position, and the other inverted. He has a most enormous fur tippet about his neck, which seems to be sunk into his shoulders. The likeness is so ridiculous, that it has much of the air of a Caricatura. It is very scarce.*

HENRICUS VIII. 8*vo. From Holland's* "*Herologia Anglica.*"

* There is a good account of him in Oldys's "British Librarian," p. 67. &c. At p. 70, it appears that he was a Clerk of the Bed-chamber to Queen Philippa, and that he was knighted and *Beneficed* in England. He may therefore be placed with the Clergy.

† The collar, which was commonly called the inestimable Collar of Rubies, is represented in this print; it was sold for Charles I. in the time of the civil wars, by the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland.

HENRICUS Octavus; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.---Another by J. Payne.*

HENRY VIII. *Regem dedi iratus eis. 8vo. T. Cecill sc.*

HENRICUS VIII. *W. F. (Faithorne) f. 4to. Frontispiece to Lord Herbert's Hist.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sh.*

Vander Werff drew sixty-seven portraits for Mons. Larrey's "History of England," which were engraved by Valck, Gunst, Vermeulen, B. Audran, Ch. Simmoneau, Peter Drevet, and Des-crochers.

HENRICUS Octavus; *inscribed, "H. O. R." Vertue sc. small.*

HENRICK de VIII. &c. *small 4to.*

HENRY VIII. *giving the Bible to the Clergy, &c. in the fine frontispiece to Cranmer's Bible, printed by R. Grafton, and E. Whitchurch, 1539: it was designed by Holbein. There is a copy of it, with a large explanation, in Lewis's "History of the English Translations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 124.*

HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI. PHILIP *and* MARY, *and* ELIZABETH, *with emblematical figures Wm. Rogers, sc. Mr Walpole never saw but one of these prints, besides his own; and that was in the King of France's Library.*

HENRY VIII. *giving the Charter to the Surgeons Company; Holbein p. Baron sc. large sh.*

This company was incorporated 1541, 32 of Hen. VIII.

HENRICUS VIII. *Fundr. Coll. Trinit. Cantab. Ao. Di. 1546. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

This is after his portrait at Trinity College.

HENRY the Eighth, and JANE SEYMOUR his queen. See Artic. I. Class I.

This

KING
Began to Reign
22. Apr. 1508.
Lived 55 Years,
Reign'd 37 y. 9 m.
Died A.D. 1547.
HENRY VIII

This despotic monarch held the nation in greater subjection than any of its conquerors; and did more by his will, than any of his predecessors could have done with the sword. He was, in his own estimation, the wisest prince in Europe; but was the known dupe of as many of the European princes as paid their court to him under that character. He was more governed by vanity and caprice than principle: and paid no regard to mercy, not even to justice, when it stood in the way of his passions. He persecuted both protestants and papists; and gained the character of a generous and munificent prince, by dividing the spoils of the church, to which he had no right. His whole administration, after he was possessed of those spoils, is a flagrant proof of the impotence of law, when opposed to the violence of arbitrary power. But though a tyrant, he, by depressing the nobility, and increasing the property of the Commons, had a considerable hand in laying the foundations of civil liberty; and though a bigot to almost every error of the church of Rome, he was the father of the Reformation.

CATHARINA princeps, Arthuri uxor, Henrico regi nupta: *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINE of Arragon; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1743. h. sh. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

CATHARINE d' Arragon; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

As soon as the person of Catharine became unacceptable to the king, he began to entertain scruples about the lawfulness of his marriage, which were much encreased by his consulting casuists, particularly the works of St Thomas Aquinas.

Aquinas, whose authority he thought decisive. His passion for Anne Bolen added weight to all these, and was more decisive than the casuistry of St Thomas himself.—She was divorced in 1533. *Ob.* 8 Jan. 1535—6. *Ætat.* 51.

ANNA BULLEN (BOLEN;) *Holbein delin. Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

ANN BULLEN, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the late earl of Bradford.

ANN BOLEYN; *Elstracke sc.*

ANNE de BOULEN; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

HENRY the Eighth *declaring his passion for* ANNE BOLEN; *Hogarth p. et sc. sh.*

There is a portrait of her at Woburn Abbey.

This beauteous queen fell a sacrifice to the violent passions of Henry the Eighth; to his anger for bringing him a dead son; to his jealousy, for the innocent, but indiscreet familiarities of her behaviour; and above all, to his passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married the next day after she was beheaded.—Exec. 19 May 1536.

JOANNA SEYMOUR, regina Henric. VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1648, 12*mo.*

JANE SEYMOUR; *Illust. Head.*

JANE SEYMOUR: See her portrait in the family-piece described in Article I. Class I.

Jane Seymour was the best beloved wife of Henry VIII. and had indeed the best title to his affection, as she possessed more merit than any of his queens. She died in childbed of Edward VI. 14 Oct. 1537. The king continued a widower two years after her decease.

CATHA-

Jane Seymour
QUEEN
of Henry the viii.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Hollar f.* 1646; *richly adorned;* 8*vo.*

Vertue took this Head for that of Mary queen of France.—See " Anecd. of Painting," Vol. I. p. 95, 2d Edit.

CATHARINE HOWARD, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. In the collection of Mr Richardson.*

It is now Mr Walpole's.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

Catharine Howard was niece to the duke of Norfolk, and cousin-german to Anne Bolen. Soon after the king had ordered a public thanksgiving to be offered up, for his happiness with this queen, she was executed for incontinence. Beheaded 12 Feb. 1541—2.

ANN of Cleves; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.* 1733. *Illust. head. In the collection of Thomas Barrat, Esq.*

This is said to be the portrait which was done in Germany, for the king.

ANNA Clivenses; *Hollar f. h. sh.*

ANNE de Cleves; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

The portrait of Anne Cleves, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not unpleasing to the king; but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight; and he peevishly asked if " they had brought him a Flanders mare." He was soon divorced from her, upon several frivolous pretences; one of which was, that he had not *inwardly* given his consent, when he espoused her. *Ob.* 16 July 1557.

CATHARINE PARRE; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

There is an original whole length of her, at Lord Denbigh's, at Newnham Padox. Mr Walpole has a small one like it, by Holbein. Dr Ducarel informs me, that the picture of her, on board, in the long Gallery at Lambeth, is much like her print in Larrey's History. The portrait at Windsor, with the King and his Children, is doubtful.

Catharine Parre was widow of Nevil Lord Latimer. She was a woman of merit, but very narrowly escaped the block for tampering with religion. She was, presently after the king's decease, married to the Lord-Admiral, brother to the protector Somerset.—The Rev. Mr Huggett, a very accurate antiquary, has given undoubted authority for the death of this Queen, at the castle of Sudley in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548, and for her interment in the chapel there. These particulars were *desiderata* in her history, as it appears from Ballard's "Memoirs," p. 96.

MARIA princeps, Henrici VIII. regis Angliæ filia; *H. Holbein p. W. Hollar f. ex collectione Arundeliana;* 1647. 12*mo.*

Mary was daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon.

The Princess ELIZABETH; *Holbein p.* 1551. *J. Faber f.* 1741. *Whole length, mezz. large h. sh.*

The painting was in the collection of the late James West, Esq. *—Elizabeth was daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bolen.

These

* Mr Walpole always doubted whether this was a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth. It may *possibly* be no portrait, but an emblematical picture of

LIBRARY OF THE

JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY — QUEEN MARGARET

From a Picture in the Possession of the Marquis of Bute to whom this plate is respectfully inscribed by his most Obedt Servt Edwd Harding

JOHN DUKE OF ALBANY

QUEEN MARGARET

From a Picture in the Possession of the Marquis of Bute *to whom this plate is respectfully inscribed by his most Obedt. Servt.*

Edwd. Harding

These two last princesses, who succeeded to the throne, were declared illegitimate by act of parliament, in this reign: and by a subsequent act, the succession was limited to them, on failure of issue from Prince Edward.

MARGUERITE; *A. Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. Four French verses; h. sh.*

Margaret, wife of James IV. and mother of James V. king of Scotland, was eldest sister to Henry VIII. Her second marriage was with Archibald Douglas earl of Angus, who had by her a daughter, named Margaret, married to Matthew Stuart earl of Lenox, by whom she was mother of Henry lord Darnley, the unfortunate husband of the more unfortunate queen of Scots. After her divorce from the earl of Angus, she was married to Henry Stuart, brother to the lord Avindale.

MARIE d'Angleterre, 3. Epouse du Roy Louis XII. *de son portrait, de Londres: in* "*Histoire de France par Mezeray*," 3 *tom. fol.* 1646. *The prints in Mezeray's History were engraved by Jaques de Bie, but are without his name* *.

a good wife. Mr Bull informs me that he lately saw a very curious painting similar to that of Mr West's; and round the old frame, now altered to a gilt one, the following lines;

Uxor amet, fileat, fervet, nec ubique vagetur;
Hoc Teſtudo docet, Claves, Labra junctaque, Turtur.

The print is exactly deſcribed by theſe verſes. The picture was part of the Lexington collection, and now belongs to Lord George Sutton, who inherits Lord Lexington's eſtate. There is a tradition in the family that the portrait was painted at the requeſt of Sir Thomas More, who added the verſes, and that it is one of his daughters. At the bottom were theſe words, "Hæc talis fuit."

* In this book are various portraits that may be taken into the English ſeries.

HENRY VIII CLASS I.

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk: *G. Vertue sc. From an original in the possession of the late earl of Granville.*—It is now Mr Walpole's.—*On the right hand of the duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendent to which is a label, inscribed,*

" Cloth of gold, do not despise,
" Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of frize:
" Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
" Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of gold."

Large sh.

Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear that Charles Brandon gained her affections before she was married to Lewis XII. as, soon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her scruples within a certain time, she would never marry him. His casuistry succeeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king's connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a sister of the implacable Henry the Eighth. *Ob.* 1533.

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke. See Class III.

KING

Cloth of Gold do not thou dispys
Though thou be mached with Cloth of fries.

Cloth of frize be not thou to bould
Though thou be mached with Cloth of Gold.

Trotter Sculp

Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, & Mary Queen of France.

From the Original in the Possession of Sam.l Egerton Brydges. of Denton in Kent Esq.r.

Publish.d as the Act Directs Jan.y 1794 by John Sanco Great Queen St.

JAMES the FIFTH.

Pub. May 20. 1796. by J. Scott. 442 Strand.

KING OF SCOTLAND.

JAQUES V. *a bust; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

JAMES V. king of Scotland; *Clark sc. 8vo.*

James V. was a prince of great personal courage, and of uncommon talents for government; but he was not able, with all his prudence and vigour to wrestle with domestic faction and a foreign enemy at the same time. He died in the flower of his age, of grief, occasioned by the defeat of his army by the English. This was more owing to the divisions which prevailed among the Scots, than to the courage or conduct of the enemy. *Ob.* 14 Dec. 1542. *Æt.* 33. He was the author of the famous ballad of "Christ's Kirk on the Green *;" to which Mr Pope alludes in his imitation of the first epistle of Horace:

"A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green."

MADELEINE de France: *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis I. a woman of an elegant person, but a sickly constitution, espoused James V. 1 Jan. 1537. The marriage was celebrated at Paris with such pomp and magnificence as had scarce ever been displayed on the like occasion in France †. This young queen died of a fever on the 22d of July the same year. James espoused to his second

* So Biſhop Gibſon and Biſhop Tanner tell us; but Dr Percy ſays that it has all the internal marks of an earlier age. If the matter in queſtion reſts upon internal evidence, Dr Percy is unqueſtionably the beſt judge.

† See an account of the marriage, and a liſt of the many rich preſents made by Francis to James, in Guthrie's "Hiſt. of Scotland," vol. V. p. 165, 166.

wife Mary of Lorraine *, dutchess dowager of Longueville.

MARY, &c. Queen of Scotland, *a small oval, belonging to a set of Scottish Kings.*

MARIE de Lorraine; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. in Larrey's History.*

There is a head of her at Newbottle, the Marquis of Lothian's, a few miles from Edinburgh.

Mary, queen of James V. and after his demise Regent of Scotland, was a woman of superior understanding, and of an elevated spirit. Her great qualities were happily tempered with the gentle and the amiable; and she was as engaging as a woman, as she was awful as a queen. But her attachment to her brothers, the Princes of Lorrain, who were rarely checked by conscience, in the career of their ambition, unfortunately betrayed her into some acts of rigour and oppression, that ill suited the gentleness of her nature, and which ended in her being deprived of the regency. Towards the close of her life, she saw and deplored the errors of her conduct; the effects of private affection coinciding with zeal for religion, which prompted her to break the common ties of morality, and the faith which she owed her subjects. *Ob.* 10 *Jun.* 1560.

Her daughter Mary, born in an evil hour, lived to experience the advantages and the miseries of royalty, in a still more exquisite degree than her mother.

CLASS

* Sometimes called Mary of Guise. The family of Guise was a branch of that of Lorrain.

MARY OF GUISE

From the Original at Leith

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

SIR THOMAS CROMWELL, &c. *Holbein p. engraved by Peacham, author of the "Compleat Gentleman."* This print is very rare.

Sir THOMAS CROMWELL, knt. *Holbein p. The bottom was etched by Hollar; 4to.*

THOMAS CROMWELL, comes Essexiæ; *H. Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh.* This nearly resembles the portrait of Sir Thomas More in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, which was done by Mrs Mary More.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.* In the possession of Mr Southwell, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

There is a mezzotinto, in 4to. by Manwaring, copied from this print.

THOMAS CROMWELLUS: *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS CROMWELL; *J. Filian, sc. 4to.*

Thomas Cromwell was son of a blacksmith at Putney, and some time served as a soldier in Italy under the duke of Bourbon. He was afterwards secretary to cardinal Wolsey, and ingratiated himself with Henry VIII. by discovering that the clergy were privately absolved from their oath to him, and sworn anew to the pope. This discovery furnished the king with a pretence for the suppression of monasteries, in which Cromwell was a principal instrument. The king, whose favours, as well as his mercies, were cruel, raised him to a most envied pitch of honour and preferment, a little before his fall. He first amused him with an agreeable

prospect, and then pushed him down a precipice. Cromwell, as viceregent, had the precedence of all the great officers of state. Beheaded July 28, 1540 *.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor. See a description of his portrait with the lawyers, in Class VI. which I have assigned for the chancellors, as almost all of them owed their preferment to the law.

THOMAS HOWARD, dux et comes Norfolciæ, &c. *comes marescallus, summus thesaurarius, et admirallus Angliæ, &c. Æt.* 66. *Ob.* 1554. *In a furred gown, holding the staves of earl-marshal and lord treasurer. Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.* †

The original, from which this fine print was done, is in the collection which belonged to the late princess dowager of Wales. There is a copy of it at Gorhambury, the seat of Lord Grimston.

There is a wooden print of him with an ornamented border, large 4to. or small h. sh.

This venerable peer, who almost every year of his life, since he had been honoured with that dig-

* In Stow's "Survey," p. 187. Edit. 1633, is a remarkable instance of his rapine, in seizing on another's property, which shews that he forgot himself after his elevation. But the story of his gratitude to Frescobald, a Florentine merchant, who had been extremely charitable to him when a poor foot soldier in Italy, and was nobly rewarded when he found him, many years afterwards in a distressful condition in the streets of London, tells greatly to his honour. See Hakewil's "Apologie," p. 435, edit. 1630.

† The plate engraved by Vorsterman was lately discovered. The print was before very scarce.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE

EDWD STAFFORD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

dignity *, distinguished himself by his faithful services to the crown, was very near being sacrificed, in his old age, to the peevish jealousy of Henry VIII. who, in his last illness, entertained an opinion that the family of the Howards were too aspiring. He was tried, and found guilty of high-treason, for bearing arms which his ancestors had publicly borne before, and which himself had often borne in the king's presence. His execution was prevented by the death of the king. When he was above eighty years of age, he appeared, with his usual spirit, at the head of a body of forces, and helped to suppress Wyatt's rebellion.

JOHN Lord RUSSEL, (afterwards earl of Bedford), lord privy-seal. See the next reign.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset, was constituted lord-chamberlain for life, 34 Hen. VIII. See the next reign.

EDWARDUS STAFFORD, Dux Buckingham, &c. *Coll. Mariæ Magdal. Fundr.* 1519. *Faber f.* 1714; *one of the Set of Founders.*

Edward, duke of Buckingham, son of Henry Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. was restored to his father's honours and estate. He was a distinguished favourite of Henry VIII. whom he attended in his interview with Francis I. and seemed to vie with these monarchs in pomp and splendor. When he was in the height of his glory, his fall was precipitated by some, who are supposed to have regarded him with a jealous eye; and the suspicion fell chiefly upon Wolsey †. He was accused

* He was for his merit created Earl of Surrey, 5 Hen. VIII.

† Dod, in his "Church Hiſtory of England ‖," informs us, that Wolſey, who

‖ Vol. i. p. 165, 166

cused of treasonable practices, with a view of succeeding to the crown; in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a monk, who foretold that Henry would die without issue male. He was declared guilty, and executed on tower-hill, the 17th of May, 1521. He was the last who enjoyed the settled post of Lord high constable of England; an office which, from the power with which it was attended, was alone sufficient to give umbrage to so jealous a prince as Henry VIII.

CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *Hollar f.* 1649: *square cut beard*, 8*vo.* doubtful. See MARY queen of France, Class I.

Charles Brandon, earl-marshal, resigned his staff, May 8. 25 Hen. VIII.

There is portrait of him at Woburn Abbey.

HENRICUS GULDEFORDE, controrotulator hospitii, &c. *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1647. *Hollar of the garter, white staff; small 4to.*

In Lord Stafford's gallery is, or was, a portrait of him by Holbein.

From this original the following head was engraved. It is in Dr Knight's "Life of Erasmus." HENRY GULDEFORDE; *Vertue sc. a small oval.*

Henry Guldeforde, or Guilford, was one of the greatest ornaments of the court of Henry VIII *. In the early part of his life, he served

who longed to supplant his rival favourite, either from vanity or insolence, dipped his fingers in the bason which the duke had just before held to the king while he washed his hands: upon which he poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirts: which menace occasioned his having no skirts to his coat, when he next appeared in the royal presence. The king asking the reason of this singular appearance, he, with an air of pleasantry, told him, that it was only to disappoint the Cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened.

* Mr Dalton has very lately * published ten large etchings, done, with great exactness, from the capital drawings of Holbein, in the royal collection. These were the first spirited sketches for portraits of some of the principal personages

* About the latter end of the spring, 1774.

IMAGO HENRICI GVLDEFORDE CON
TROROTOLATORIS HOSPICII HENRICI VIII
REGIS ANGLIÆ

Holbein pinxit

Pub. Sep. 1.1796 by Richardson Pub. House No. 31 Strand

with reputation in the wars with the Moors in Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella. His learning and personal qualities recommended him to the esteem of the great Erasmus, with whom he held a correspondence. In the seventh year of Henry VIII. he was constituted master of the horse for life. *Ob.* . *Æt. circ.* 40.—The mother of the Lord Guilford Dudley, who was also mother to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, was of this family.

CLASS III.

PEERS, AND SUCH AS HAVE TITLES OF PEERAGE.

HENRICUS HOWARD, comes Surriæ; *Æt.* 24; *Holbein p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Surrey; *Holbein p. G. V. (Vertue) sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS HOWARD, &c. *Holbein p. Vertue sc.* 1747; *h. sh.*

HENRY HOWARD, &c. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

His portrait is at Kensington.

The great and shining talents of this accomplished nobleman excited the jealousy of Henry, who strongly suspected that he aspired to the crown. He was condemned and executed for high-treason, after the formality of a trial, Jan. 19, 1546-7. His father the duke of Norfolk's head "was upon the block;" but he was happily

sonages belonging to the court of Henry VIII. The author of this book, who was permitted to compare several of these prints with the drawings, found a striking resemblance between them, especially those which were faintly tinged. The ten already published are two of Edward, prince of Wales, and a third when he was king; Sir Thomas More; judge More, his father; J. Russel, lord privy-seal †; Sir Henry Guldeford, controller of the household, &c. Fitz Williams, Earl of Southampton; Francis, Lord Russel, afterwards Earl of Bedford; and Archbishop Warham. Mr Dalton intends to prosecute this very valuable work, which will be sold at an easy price. The reader may see a further account of these admirable sketches in the "Anecdotes of Painting," under the article of Holbein.

† Vertue took this for the duke of Norfolk who was beheaded.

ly delivered by the death of the king. The Earl of Surrey was famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, in which he excelled all the writers of his time. The fair Geraldine, the fame of whose beauty was raised by his pen and his lance, has been proved by Mr Walpole, from a coincidence of many circumstances, to have been Elizabeth, second daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and to have been the third wife of Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln.

A SCOTCH PEER.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, Earle of Anguish, (Angus), &c. *a small oval, belonging to a Set of the Kings of Scotland.*

Archibald, Earl of Angus, united the talents of the gentleman, the statesman, and the soldier. Margaret, widow of James IV. and Regent of Scotland, "for her better support," as Crauford tells us, married this Lord. She had doubtless another inducement: he was the most accomplished of her subjects *. In the minority of James V. his son-in-law, he was one of his Privy Counsellors. In 1521, he was promoted to the high office of Chancellor of Scotland. But afterwards, falling under the king's displeasure, he was outlawed; and retiring into England, was graciously received by Henry VIII. who took him into his Privy Council. Upon the death of James, he returned to his own country, and his outlawry was annulled by parliament

* Buchanan says, "Archibaldo Duglaſſio, Comiti Anguſiæ, adoleſcenti, genere, forma, omnibus denique bonis artibus, Scoticæ juventutis primario, nupſit." This author not being accurate as to the time of the marriage, his learned editor, Ruddiman, adds this note. "6 Auguſti, anno 1514, Leſlæus et Holinſhedius nuptam teſtantur."

liament. He commanded the vanguard of the Scots army, against the English, at the disastrous battle of Pinkiefield, where he gave sufficient proof of his bravery. *Ob.* 1557. See Crauford's Peerage, p. 102, 103.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS WOLSÆUS, card. & archiep. Eborac. &c. *Holbein p. Faber f. One of the founders, 4to. mezz.*

Wolsey intended to procure copies of all the MSS. in the Vatican, for his college at Oxford; which, if finished according to his plan, would have been the noblest foundation in the world. He founded the first professorship for the Greek language in that university.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed,* " Ego, meus et rex ;" *4to.*

The cardinal has been much censured for his arrogance in this egotism: but any other order of the words would, according to the strictness of the Latin idiom, have been preposterous. Here the schoolmaster seems to have got the better of the courtier *.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

There are two copies of the same, one of them with arms.

The original print is, as I am informed, before his life by Mr Cavendish, the founder of the Devonshire family, who was his gentleman-usher. Perhaps this has been copied for a later edition of that book. I find in a large manuscript catalogue of English heads by Vertue,

* He was schoolmaster of Magdalen College in Oxford.

Vertue, in my possession, that there is a head of him by Loggan.

THOMAS WOLSÆUS: *In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS WOLSEY; *W. M. (Marshall) sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

THOMAS WOLSÆUS; *Fourdrinier sc. h. len. h. sh. in his Life by Fiddes; fol.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY, *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the possession of Mr Kingsley.*

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Desrochers sc. 4to.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY, *inscribed C. W. Vertue sc. a small oval* *.

Cardinal Wolsey possessed, for some years, all that power and grandeur which could be enjoyed by the greatest favourite, and most absolute minister, under an arbitrary prince. After
Sept. 7. 1515. he was created cardinal, and constituted legate, he exercised as absolute a power in the church, as he did before in the state. His abilities were equal to his great offices; but these were by no means equal to his ambition. He was the only man that ever had the ascendant over Henry; but his friendship for him did not "exceed the "love of woman:" the violence of that passion was not only too strong for the ties of friendship, but of every law human and divine. Had the cardinal not opposed it, he had perhaps been safe. He fell into disgrace soon after the king's marriage with Anne Bolen. *Ob.* 29, Nov. 1530. See Class VI.

JOHAN-

* There is no head of Wolsey which is not in profile. That which is carved in wood, in the central board of the gateway, which leads to the Butchery of Ipswich, has such an appearance of antiquity, that it is supposed to have been done when he was living: by the side of it is a butcher's knife. It is said that his portraits were done in profile, because he had but one eye. This defect has been imputed, perhaps falsely, to an infamous distemper.

JOHANNES FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis; *H. Holbein inv. F. V. W. exc. 4to.*

FISHER, bishop of Rochester; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr Richardson.*

JOANNES Roffensis episc. 6 *Latin verses, 4to.*

FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis: *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcog."*

JOHN FISCHER, bishop of Rochester; *Vaughan sc. six Eng. verses; 12mo.*

JEAN FISCHER, Anglois; *hand on an hour glass: in Thevet, 4to. There is a foreign wooden print of him with an ornamented border; large 4to.*

His portrait, at St John's College in Cambridge is like the old prints.

He is placed here as a cardinal, as his name is on the list of the church of Rome. He may be placed lower, as an English bishop.

This prelate, who was respectable for his unaffected piety and learning, stood, for some time, very high in the king's favour. But refusing the oath of supremacy, and concealing the treasonable speeches of Elizabeth Barton, the famous nun of Kent, he was deprived of his bishopric, thrown into a loathsome prison, and stripped of his very cloaths. When he was reduced to the lowest condition of human nature, the pope created him a cardinal. He was a great lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; and was remarkable for learning the Greek language of Erasmus when he was an old man. Beheaded June 22, 1535.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury,

* This collection was sold and dispersed.

bury, and lord-chancellor of England to king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. From an excellent original in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth. Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury; *H. Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Tr. from London, March 1503-4.

Archbishop Warham shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman, in the reign of Henry VII. with whom he was in great favour; but was supplanted in this reign by Wolsey, who treated him with haughtiness, took every occasion of mortifying him, and even of usurping his privileges. Erasmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the episcopal character *. *Ob.* 23 Aug. 1532.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiep. Cant. *In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Though Cranmer owed his preferment to the part he acted in the business of the divorce, he was, in every respect, worthy of his high dignity; and has been justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of our church and nation. He was, for his learning, sincerity, prudence, and moderation, in high esteem with the king; and possessed a greater share of his confidence than any other prelate of his time, except Wolsey. See the two next reigns.

CUTHBERTUS TONSTALL, episcopus Dunelmensis; *P. Fourdrinier sc. h. sh. In Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

Tr. from London, 1530.

Bishop Tonstall, who was one of the politest scholars, appears also to have been one of the most

* "Nullam absoluti præsulis dotem in eo desideres." See his character at large in Erasmus's "Ecclesiastes," lib. i.

most perfect characters of his age; as the zealous Reformers could find no fault in him but his religion. The celebrated Erasmus, one of whose excellencies was doing justice to the merit of his friends, tells us, that he was comparable to any of the ancients *. His book "De Arte "Supputandi," which was the first book of arithmetic ever printed in England, has gone through many editions abroad. *Ob.* 18 Nov. 1559, *Æt.* 85.

RICHARDUS FOX, episcopus Winton. *Henrico septimo et octavo a secretioribus, & privati sigilli custos, Coll. Corp. Christi Oxon. Fundator, A°. D^ni.* 1516. *Johannes Corvus Flandrus faciebat; Vertue sc.* 1723. *In Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

He is represented blind, which calamity befel him at the latter end of his life. The original picture is at C. C. C. Oxon.

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *G. Glover, sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *Sturt sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *a small oval.—Another for Dr Knight's "Life of Erasmus."*

RICHARDUS FOX, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. one of the set of Founders.*

This prelate, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, was employed by Henry VII. in his most important negotiations at home and abroad; and was, in his last illness, appointed one of his executors. He was also at the head of affairs in the beginning of this reign; but about the year 1515, retired from court, disgusted at the insolence Tr. from Durham, Oct. 17. 1500.

* Erasmi Epist. lib. xvi. ep. 3.

insolence of Wolsey, whom he had helped to raise. *Ob.* 14 Sept. 1528.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester. See the reign of Mary.

GULIELMUS SMYTH, episc. Lincoln. *primus Walliæ præses, Academiæ Oxon. cancellarius, Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nasi Fundr. unus, A. D.* 1512. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir Richard Sutton, a gentleman of Presbury in Cheshire, and a relation of the bishop of Lincoln, was the other founder.

HUGH LATIMER was consecrated bishop of Worcester in September 1535, and resigned his bishopric the first of July, 1539 *. See the two next reigns.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHANNES COLETUS; 8*vo. In the* "*Heroologia.*"

JOHN COLLET, D. D. some time dean of St Paul's, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small.*

JOHN COLLET, &c. *Faithorne sc.* 12*mo.*

JOHN COLLET; 24*o.*

JOHANNES COLETUS, &c. *J. Sturt. sc.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *Faber f. large 4to.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *R. Houston f. mezz.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *super cathedram magistri primarii: natus,* 1466, *Dec. Sti. Pauli* 1504, *fundavit scholam* 1512, *ob.* 1519. *This head was engraved by Vertue for his life by Dr Samuel Knight,* 1724, 8*vo. There is another octavo print of him by*

* When he put off his epiſcopal robes at his reſignation, he ſprung from the ground with unuſual alacrity, declaring that he found himſelf much lighter than he was before.

Harding Del. Nugent Sculp.

WILLIAM SMITH BISHOP of LINCOLN.

Henry VIII.

from an Ancient Print.

by the same hand: both are without the engraver's name.

No higher testimony need to be given of the merit of Colet, than his great intimacy with Erasmus. There was a similitude of manners, of studies, and sentiments in religion, betwixt these illustrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and superstition, and expose them to the eyes of the world; and to prepare mens minds for the reformation of religion, and restoration of learning. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, has given us a hint of his religious sentiments, in his famous colloquy intitled, "Peregrinatio Religionis ergo," in which Colet is the person meant under the name of Gratianus Pullus †.

Colet, Lynacre, Lilly, Grocyn, and William Latimer, were the first that revived the learning of the ancients in England.

Doctor CHAMBER, a clergyman, physician to Henry VIII. See the next reign.

GULIELMUS TYNDALLUS, martyr, 8*vo*. *In the "Heroologia."*

WILLIAM TINDALL, (*canon of Christ Church in Oxford*) 24*to*.

There is a very indifferent portrait of him in the library of Magdalen Hall in Oxford, of which he was a member.

William Tindale, who was deservedly styled "the English Apostle," was the first that translated the New Testament into English, from the original Greek. This translation was printed at Antwerp, 1526, 8*vo*. without the translator's name. Three or four years after, he published

† Var. edit. p. 435.

an English translation of the Pentateuch, from the original Hebrew, and intended to go through the whole Bible. The first impression of the Testament, which gave umbrage to the popish clergy, was bought up at Antwerp in 1527, by order of Tonstall, then bishop of London, and soon after publicly burnt in Cheapside. The sale of this impression enabled the translator to print a larger, and more accurate edition. He was burnt for a heretic at Wilford, near Brussels, 1536*.

JOHN LELAND, some time Canon of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford, a most learned Antiquary, and not an inelegant Latin poet †, did great honour to his age and country. He was educated under the famous Lilye, and successively studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. He was library-keeper to Henry VIII. being perfectly qualified for that office by his great skill in ancient and modern languages, and his extensive knowledge of men and things. His "*Collectanea*," and his "*Itinerary*," the manuscripts of which are lodged in the Bodleian Library, have been a most copious fund of antiquity, biography, and history, to succeeding writers. He spent six years in travelling through the kingdom, being empowered by the king to examine the Libraries of Cathedrals, Colleges, Abbies, and Priories. Hence it was that, at a critical juncture, he ravished almost an infinity of valuable records from dust and oblivion. His vast mind, which had planned greater things than were in the power of one man to

* A copy of his Teſtament in octavo, was ſold at the auction of Mr Joſ. Ames's books, 1760, for fourteen guineas and a half. I have been credibly informed, that another copy was ſold at the Philobiblian's Library in Piccadilly, for 3l. 6d.

† His encomiums of illuſtrious and learned men, his contemporaries, are a ſufficient proof of his poetical abilities.

In Refectorio Coll: Omn: Anim: Oxon.

Published as the Act directs June 1796 by W. Richardson, York House No. 31 Strand.

Painted by Holbein. *Engraved by G. Cooke.*

London, Published 1st Feb.ry 1807, by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe: Poultry.

to execute, at length sunk under its burden, and he was for some time before his death in a state of insanity. He died the 18th of April, 1552. *There is an elegant print of him engraved by Grignion from his bust at All Souls College, and prefixed to his "Life," lately published; but I see no reason to believe it to be an authentic portrait.*

Imago ERASMI Roterodami, *ab Alberto Durero ad vivam effigiem delineata. Half length; h. sh.—He is represented standing and writing, according to his usual practice* *.

Erasmus had a very high opinion of the painter of this portrait, whom he thought a greater artist than Apelles. "Equidem arbitror (says "he) si nunc viveret Apelles, ut erat ingenuus "et candidus, Alberto nostro cessurum hujus "palmæ gloriam." *Dial. de rectâ Pronunciatione Ling. Græc. et Lat.*

ERASMUS Roterodamus; *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc.*

ERASMUS Roterodamus; *Holbein p. P. Stent, exc. 4to.*

ERASMUS, &c. *Holbein p. Stockius f.*

We have Erasmus's own testimony, that his portrait by Holbein was more like him, than that which was done by Albert Durer. It was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to sit to either painter, as he intimates in his own account of his life.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, &c.

* Several eminent persons of this time are represented standing at their study.—It was the general practice of Whitaker, a famous divine of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth: of the learned Boys, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I. &c. &c.

" Ingens ingentem quem personat orbis Erasmum,
" Hæc tibi dimidium picta tabella refert;
" At cur non totum? Mirari desine lector,
" Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit."
W. Marshall sc. half length; h. sh.

The thought in this much applauded epigram, which was written by Beza, is founded on a very evident falsehood, as will appear by the print next described.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS; *a whole length, standing on a pedestal. This is his statue at Rotterdam; sh.*

ERASMUS; *his right hand resting on a Term. Philippus Fredericus Glasserus f. copied from J. ab Heyden; h. sh.*

ERASMUS, &c. *natus A°.* 1467, *obiit A°.* 1536; *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. Engraved for Rolt's " Lives of the Reformers;" fol.*

ERASMUS ROTTERODAMUS, *Vandyck f. Aquæ forti, h. sh.*

There are also prints of him by F. H. Francis Hogenbergh, Gaywood, P. a Gunst, &c. &c. *

The picture of him at Longford is supposed to be by Holbein.

This great man, who was the boast and glory of his country, distinguished himself as a reformer of religion, and restorer of learning. His religion was as remote from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of the age in which he lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barbarism of the schools. He was much esteemed by the king, and the English nobility, whom he celebrates as the most learned in the world. He lived

* There is a set of heads, and among them that of Erasmus, well cut in wood, by Toby Stimmer, who took many of them from Paulus Jovius. Some of Stimmer's have been copied in Reusner's *Icones*, which are also in wood. The book was printed in 8vo, at Strasburg, 1587.

JOHN SKELTON

Poet Lauret to King Henry the Eighth.

From an Original Picture in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Richardson.

Publiſhed Nov.r 1st 1797, by W. Richardson York House N.o 31 Strand.

lived in the strictest intimacy with More, Lynacre, Colet, and Tonstall; and preferred the society of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greatest princes in Europe, several of whom sought his acquaintance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies and Epistles, a more just and agreeable picture of his own times, than is to be met with in any other author. His "Moriæ Encomium," which will ever be admired for the truest wit and humour, is an ample proof of his genius. He was Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, Greek professor at Oxford * and Cambridge, and minister of Aldington in Kent †. The best edition of his works is that by John le Clerc, published at Leyden in ten vols. fol. 1703.

DAVID WHITHEAD, chaplain to Anne Bolen. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN SKELTON, *standing in a pew, and reading; taken out of a book in the black letter, called "The Boke of the Parrot;" without date.*

John Skelton, a laureated poet in the reign of Henry VIII. was a native of Cumberland. Having entered into Holy Orders, he became Rector of Dysse in Norfolk. He is said to have fallen into some irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means suitable to the clerical character. He was eminently learned and ingenious; but licentious, even to scurrility, in his satires upon some of the regular clergy; and

 dared

* Grocyn, who studied in Italy, first introduced the Greek tongue into England, which he professed at Oxford. The introduction of that elegant language gave the alarm to many, as a most dangerous innovation. Hereupon the university divided itself into two factions, distinguished by the appellation of Greeks and Trojans, who bore each other a violent animosity, proceeded to open hostilities, and even insulted Erasmus himself.

† See Kilburne's "Survey of Kent."

dared to lash Cardinal Wolsey, which occasioned his taking sanctuary at Westminster Abbey, under the protection of John Islip the Abbot. He died in 1529, and was buried in the church of St Margaret, Westminster. Erasmus, in an epistle to Henry VIII. styles him, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus." It is probable, that if that great and good man had read, and perfectly understood, his "pithy, pleasaunt, "and profitable works," as they were lately reprinted, he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms. See more of him in Bale, viii. 66, and in Davies's "Critical History of "Pamphlets," p. 28, &c. See also the article of Rummin, in the 12th Class.

There are three small prints, namely, the Prior of the Hermits of the Order of St Augustin, John Stone, and George Rose, of the same fraternity, who are said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Henry VIII.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENT.

SIR THOMAS WYATT, ambassador to several courts in this reign. See Class VIII.

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CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE, viz. CHANCELLORS, &c.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

Sir

SIR THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor; *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. A dog lying on a table. This is very different from his other portraits* *.

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

SIR THOMAS MORE,; *Holbein p. Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

SIR THOMAS MORE; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS MORUS; *In the "Heroologia,"* 8*vo.*

SIR THOMAS MORE; *Elstracke sc.* 4*to.*

SIR THOMAS MORE; *a small oval; Marshall sc. In the title to his Latin epigrams, in* 18*vo.* 1638.

THOMAS MORUS Anglus; 4 *Latin verses,* 4*to.*

THOMAS MORUS: "*Hæc Mori effigies,*" *&c.* 4*to.*

THOMAS MORUS: *In Boissard*; 4*to.*

THOMAS MORUS, *quondam Angliæ cancellarius, &c.* 12*mo.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a small square; Ant. Wierx f.*

THOMAS MORUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

SIR THOMAS MORE; *Vertue sc. a roll in his right hand.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a fictitious head, neatly engraved by Gaywood, after Rembrandt*; 4*to.*

THOMAS MORUS, *in wood, with an ornamented border: large* 4*to. a foreign print.*

THOMAS MORUS, M. B. *(Michael Burghers) sc. This was copied from an old print pasted before a manuscript of "Gulielmi Roperi Vita Thomæ Mori," which belonged to Mr Murray of Sacomb, and which Mr Hearne esteemed a great curiosity, and supposed it to be the first print of Sir Thomas that was done after his*

* Erasmus mentions the following particularity of him, which is not expressed in his portraits. "Dexter humerus paulo videtur eminentior lævo, "præsertim cum incedit; id quod illi non accidit natura; sed assuetudine, "qualia permulta nobis solent adhærere." Epist. ad Ulricum Huttenum.

his death. Burghers's copy is prefixed to this book, which was published by Hearne.

THOMAS MORUS; *F. v. W. exc. 4to. neat. There is another neat print of him in Stapleton's "Tres Thomæ," Duaci, 1588, 8vo.*

Promoted Oct. 25. 1530.

Sir Thomas More, who is the first lay-chancellor upon record *, presided in the chancery with great abilities. He was no less qualified for this great office, from his extensive knowledge of law and equity, than from the depth of his penetration, and the exactness of his judgment. See Class VIII.

Familia THOMÆ MORI; *a Jo. Holbenio delineata.—1. Jo. Morus, Thomæ pater, An. 76.—2. Anna Grisacria, Jo. Mori sponsa, An. 15.—3. Thomas Morus, An. 50.—4. Alicia, Thomæ Mori uxor, An. 57.—5. Margarita Ropera, Th. Mori filia, An. 22.—6. Elisabeta Damsæa, Th. Mori filia, An. 21.—7. Cæcilia Heronia, Th. Mori filia, An. 20.—8. Jo. Morus, Th. filius, An. 19.—9. Margarita Gige affinis, An. 22.—10. Henricus Patensonus, Th. Mori morio, An. 40. Cochin sc. The engraving is only an outline; large oblong h. sh. Very scarce. It belongs to a book called "Tabellæ selectæ Catharinæ Patinæ," 1691, fol.*

Familia THOMÆ MORI; *copied by Vertue, from the next above, for Dr Knight's "Life of Erasmus," 1726; 8vo.*

The plate of this is lost.

JOHANNES MORUS, Pater.

He was many years a puisne judge of the King's Bench. It is observable, that his son, in passing

* It has been said that he was the first lay-chancellor since the reign of Henry II. But it is certain that Becket, who was chancellor in that reign, was in holy orders when he bore that office, though he had thrown off the clerical habit.

passing through Westminster Hall to the Chancery, never failed to fall on his knees and asked his blessing, whenever he saw him sitting in the court. *Ob.* . *Æt. circ.* 90.

ANNA GRISACRIA.

Sir John More married this lady in his old age.

ALICIA,

Second wife of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had no issue.

MARGARITA ROPERA,

Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to William Roper, son and heir of John Roper, Esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench.

This lady, who inherited the genius of her father in a very high degree, was not only mistress of the fashionable accomplishments of her sex, but was also a great proficient in languages, arts, and sciences. The parental and filial affection betwixt the father and the daughter, was encreased by every principle of endearment that could compose the most perfect friendship. She died in 1544; and was buried, according to her dying request, with her father's head in her arms †.

ELIZ.

† Her body is in the *Ropers* vault, at St Dunstan's church, Canterbury; near which, part of their ancient seat is still remaining. In the wall of this vault is a small niche, where, behind an iron grate, is kept a scull, called Sir Thomas More's, which Mr Gosling, a learned and worthy clergyman of Canterbury ‡, informs me he has seen several times, on the opening of the vault for some of the late Sir Edward Dering's family, whose first lady was a descendent of the Ropers.

‡ I am much obliged to this gentleman, and Mr Duncombe, another learned and worthy clergyman of the same place, for several useful and curious notices relative to this work.

ELIS. DAMSÆA,

Second daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to John Dancy, son and heir to Sir John Dancy.

CÆCILIA HERONIA,

Third daughter to Sir Thomas More, married to Giles Heron of Shacklewell, in Middlesex, Esq.

JO. MORUS,

Only son of Sir Thomas More. His father's jest in regard to his capacity is well known: there was undoubtedly more wit than truth in it, as Erasmus speaks of him as a youth of great hopes *, and has inscribed to him his account of the works of Aristotle †.

HENRICUS PATENSONUS, Morio, &c.

Fool to Sir Thomas, who would sometimes descend to little buffooneries himself. "Vale More "(says Erasmus to him), et Moriam tuam gna-"viter defende ‖." After his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to "my lord-mayor, "and his successors." The proverbial saying of "my lord-mayor's fool," probably Patenson, is too well known to be repeated here. Sir Thomas More's children, and their families, lived in the same house with him at Chelsea.

CLASS VII.

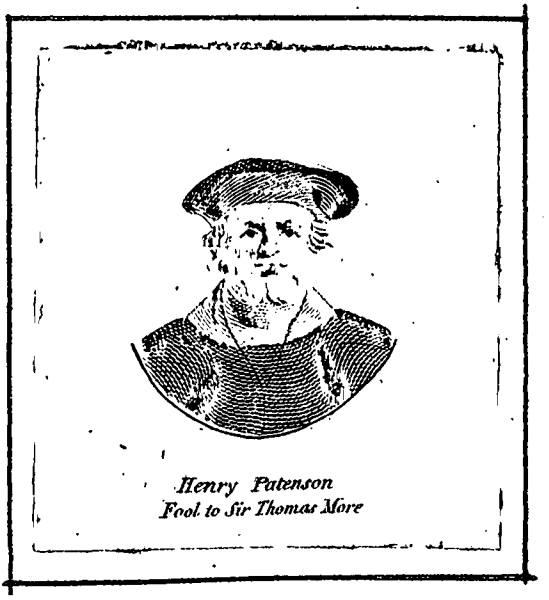
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, &c.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, who was appointed captain-general of all the king's

* Epist. lib. 29. No. 16.

† The epistle dedicatory of Grynæus before the Basil edition of Plato's Works, fol. 1534, is addressed to him.

‖ Dedication of the "Moriæ Encomium."



Henry Patenson
Fool to Sir Thomas More

MARGARET ROPER.

LORD DENNY.

Pub.d by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Fields.

king's forces in the north, 34 Hen. VIII. signalized his valour upon many occasions in this reign, See Class II.

JOHN, LORD RUSSEL, afterwards earl of Bedford, captain-general of the van-guard of the royal army at Boulogne, gained great reputation as a soldier at this period. See the next reign, Class II.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Lord (Sir Ant.) DENNY; *Anno* 1541, *Æt.* 29; *H. Holbein p. Hollar f. ex. Collect. Arundel.* 1647; *round*; *small 4to.*

Sir Anthony Denny, who was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, and groom of the stole to Henry VIII. was the only person about the king who, in his last illness, had the courage to inform him of the near approach of death. He was one of the executors of the king's will, and of the privy-council in the next reign. The first peer of this family was Edward lord Denny, created a baron, 3 Jac. I. and Earl of Norwich, 3 Car. I.

RICHARDUS SUTTON, eques auratus, *Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nasi Fund^m. Alter, Anno Domi.* 1512. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* See Col. SMYTH, Class IV.

THOMAS DOCWRA, *ordinis S. Johannis Hierosolum. vulgo de Malta, Præs. in Anglia, et eques ult. whole length*; *h. sh.*

This order, which is partly religious, and partly military, was abolished in England by Henry VIII.

CLASS

* For a further account of Sir Anthony Denny and his family, see Dr Thomas Fuller's "History of Waltham Abbey," p. 12, 13.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

HENRY VIII. &c. *Defender of the Faith*; 4to.

I have placed Henry VIII. as an author, at the head of the learned men of this reign *; a place which that vain prince would probably have taken himself, with as little ceremony as he did that of Head of the Church. He was author of the "Assertion of the seven Sacraments," against Martin Luther, for which he had the title of Defender of the Faith †. This book was first printed in 1521. He was also the reputed author of the "Primer," which goes under his name, and of the "Institution of a Christian Man." This book, which is in Latin, is most probably not of the king's composition, but the joint work of several eminent clergymen ‖.

PHYSICIANS.

ANDREW BORDE; in Latin, ANDREAS PERFORATUS; physician to Henry VIII. and an admired wit in this reign. *He is represented in a pew, with a canopy over him; he wears a gown with wide sleeves, and on his head is a chaplet of laurel.*

This

* ——————— But if a king
More wiſe, more juſt, more learn'd, more every thing. POPE.

† It is probable that biſhop Fiſher had a great hand in this work.

‖ Henry ſhould not only be remembered as an author, but as one ſkilled in muſic, and a compoſer. "An Anthem of his compoſition is ſometimes ſung "at Chriſt-church cathedral; it is what is called a full Anthem, without any "Solo part, and the harmony is good." Barrington's "Obſervations on the "Statutes," &c. p. 448, 3d edit. Eraſmus, in his Epiſtles informs us, that he could not only juſtly ſing his part, but that he compoſed a ſervice of four, five, or ſix parts.

Holbein, Pinx. *Clamp, Sculp.*

ANDREW BOARD,

Physician to Henry the Eighth.

This portrait is fronting the seventh chapter of the following book: "The introduction of know-"ledge, the which dothe teache a man to speake "part of all maner of languages, and to know the "usage and fashion of all maner of countries: "Dedycated to the right honourable and graci-"ous lady, Mary, daughter of king Henry the "Eyght." Black letter, imprinted by William Copland, without date.

Before the first chapter, in which he has characterized an Englishman, is a wooden print of a naked man, with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, a pair of sheers in his left hand. Under the print is an inscription in verse. These are the four first lines:

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
"Musing in my mynde what raiment I shall were:
"For now I will were thys, and now I will were that,
"And now I will were, I cannot tell what," &c.

Our author Borde is thus hinted at, in the homily "Against excesse of apparel." "A certaine man "that would picture every countryman in his ac-"customed apparell, when he had painted other "nations, he pictured the Englishman all na-"ked," &c. He was also author of "The Bre-"viary of health ‖;" the "Tales of the mad men "of Gotham §," &c. See an account of him in Hearne's appendix to his preface to "Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis."

WILLIAM BUTTS, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the College of Physicians, in whose records he is mentioned with honour, as a man of great learning and experience. He

‖ Before this book, printed 1557, is his portrait, a whole length, with a Bible before him.

§ A book not yet forgotten.

He died in 1545, and lies buried in the church of Fulham. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter to the surgeons, described Class I.

POETS.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surry; see Class III.

SIR THOMAS WYATT; *a wooden print, after a painting of Hans Holbein. Frontispiece to the book of verses on his death, entitled "Nænia," published by Leland, who wrote the following elegant inscription under the head*; 4to.

"Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte,
"Effigiem expressit graphicè, sed nullus Apelles
"Exprimet ingenium felix, animumque Viati."

This print hath been copied by Michael Burghers and Mr Tyson. The drawing of his head by Holbein, at ‖ *the Queen's house is esteemed a master-piece.*

Sir Thomas Wyatt was one of the most learned and accomplished persons of this time, and much in favour with Henry VIII. by whom he was employed in several ambassies. Some of his poetical pieces were printed in 1565, with the works of his intimate friend the earl of Surrey, who, with Sir Thomas had a great hand in refining the English language. He was the first of his countrymen that translated the whole book of Psalms into verse. *Ob.* 1541. *Æt.* 38. Mr Walpole, in No. ii. of his "Miscellaneous Antiquities," has given us a curious, and elegant account of his life.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, the celebrated Scotch poet. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN

‖ Holbein's drawings have been removed from Kenſington to the Queen's houſe in St James's Park.

Sir Thomas Wyat.

From a Drawing by Holbein *formerly in the* Arundel Collection *now in the* Royal.

JOHN HEYWOOD *. See the reign of Mary.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *very neatly engraved, dedicated to the chancellor of Liege, by Jo. Valder*, 1621, 12*mo*.

Sir Thomas More was a great master of the elegant learning of the ancients †. "His Utopia," a kind of political romance, which gained him the highest reputation as an author, is an idea of a perfect republic, in an island supposed to be newly discovered in America. As this was the age of discoveries, it was taken for true history by the learned Budæus, and others; who thought it highly expedient, that missionaries should be sent to convert so wise a people to christianity ‡. He was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 6 July, 1535, *Æt.* 53. See Class VI.

SIR JOHN CHEKE. See the next reign.

JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES. In *Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica;"* 4*to*.

John Lewis Vives was a native of Valencia in Spain. He studied at Louvaine, where he became acquainted with Erasmus, and assisted him in several of his estimable works. He was in 1523 appointed one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, by bishop Fox the founder.

Soon

* His interludes were published in this reign.

† See his Epistles to Erasmus.

‡ There is a long letter of the famous Ger. Joan. Vossius upon the "Utopia." See his (Vossii) Epistolæ, Lond. 1693, fol.

Soon after his arrival in England, he read Cardinal Wolsey's Lecture of Humanity in the refectory of that college, and had the king, queen, and principal persons of the court, for his auditors. He instructed the princess Mary in the Latin tongue, *Ob.* 1541. His works, the chief of which was his comment on St Augustin " De Ci- " vitate Dei," were printed at Basil, in two vols. fol. 1555.

JOHN STANBRIDGE, *done in wood; sitting in a chair, gown, hood on his shoulders. Before his " Embryon relimatum, sive Vocabularium metricum," printed in black letter, in, or about the year* 1522; *4to.*

This author, who was one of the most considerable grammarians, and best schoolmasters of his time, was many years master of the school adjoining to Magdalen College in Oxford.

CLASS X.

PAINTERS, ARTIFICERS, &c.

HANS HOLBEIN, junior, Basiliensis; *Sandrart del. 8vo.*

JOANNES HOLBENUS; *in the Set of Painters by H. Hondius; h. sh.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Vorsterman sc. holding the pencil in his left hand. Probably reversed, by being copied from another print. This occasioned the mistake of his being left handed.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *in a round, Ætat.* 45, *Anno* 1543; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

GIOVANNI HOLPEIN, &c. *sui ipsius effigiator, Æt.* 45; *Menabuoni del. Billiy sc. h. sh. One of a Set of Heads of Painters done by themselves, in the Grand Duke's gallery at Florence.*

JOHANNES

JOHANNES HOLBEIN; *ipse p. And. Skokius f. h. sh.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Gaywood f. 4to.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting," &c.*

HANS HOLBEIN. See his portrait in a groupe, in the print of Edward VI. delivering the charter of Bridewell.

Holbein, who may be deemed a self-taught genius, was a celebrated painter of history and portrait, in this, and the following reign. His carnations *; and indeed all his colours, are exquisite, and have the strongest characters of truth and nature. He was recommended to Sir Thomas More by Erasmus, and sufficiently recommended himself to Henry VIII. who was struck with just admiration, at the sight of an assemblage of his portraits in Sir Thomas's hall. He was the first reformer of the Gothic style of architecture in England. *Ob.* 1554, *Æt.* 56.

THEOD. BARNARDUS, (*vel.* BERNARDUS,) *&c. four Latin verses; H. H. exc. 4to.*

Theodore Bernard, or Bernardi, a native of Amsterdam, studied under various masters; particularly Titian. He, as Vertue thought, painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in the Cathedral of Chichester. There is a family, supposed to be descended from him, still remaining in the neighbourhood of that city. See "Anecd. of painting," i. 109. 2d. edit.

MR MORETT; *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel, 1647; small 4to.*

Morett was goldsmith to king Henry VIII. and an excellent artist. He did many curious works after Holbein's designs.

* Flesh colours.

HANS van ZURCH, Goldsmidt; *Holbein p.* 1532, *Hollar f.* 1647, *ex Coll. Arund.*

In Mr West's Collection was a curious carving in box by this artist,. inscribed, " Zurch Lon- " dini."

PRINTERS.

WYNKEN DE WORDE, *printer; a small oval, cut in wood; in Ames's " Typographical Antiquities, or Historical Account of Printing in England." Under the head are the initials of Caxton's name, which he at first used. He was long a servant to Caxton, and flourished in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII.* *

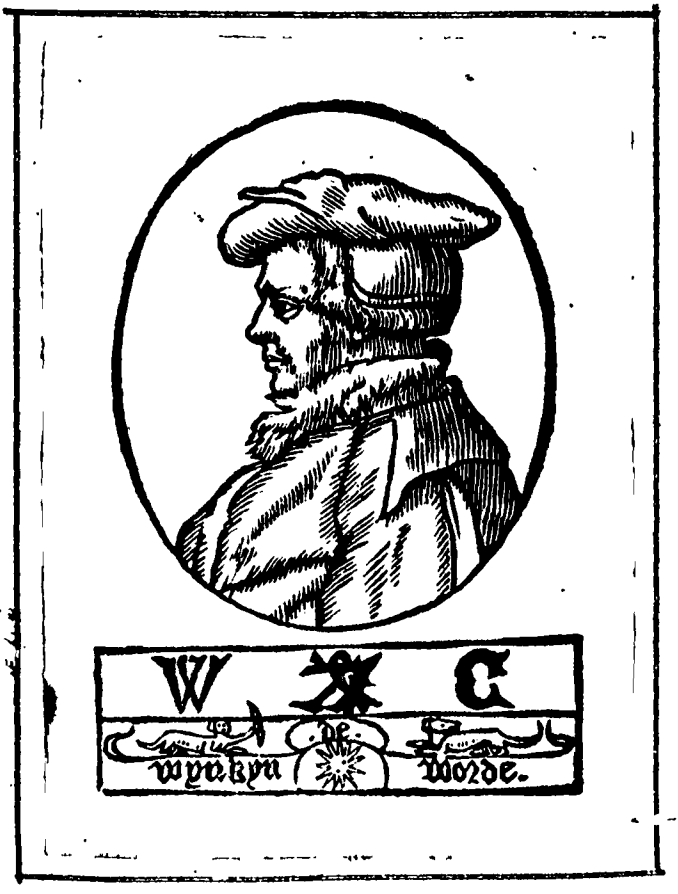
Mr Ames informs us, that he and his numerous servants performed all parts of the printing business; and that the most ancient printers were also bookbinders and booksellers. The two latter branches were carried on, at least, under their inspection. The same author adds, that he " cut a new set of punches, which he sunk into " matrices, and cast several sorts of printing- " letters, which he afterwards used; and Mr " Palmer the printer says, the same are u- " sed by all the printers in London to this " day, and believes they were struck from his " punches *."

RICHARD PINSON, Esq. printer to King Henry VII. and VIII. *a small oval; in Ames's book.*

Pinson was also a servant to Caxton. He was born in Normandy, and died about the year 1528.

ROBERT COPLAND, printer, *betwixt a porter and a beggar; a wooden cut. It belongs to a quarto pamphlet, intitled, " The hye Way to the Spyttell*

* " Ames's Typog. Antiq." p. 80.


W
C
wynkyn
Worde.

Richard Pinson.

Porter.
Copland.
Beggar.

Richard Grafton.

Reynold Wolfe.

Spyttell House," which is a quaint dialogue in verse, and begins with "The Prologue of Robert Copland, "Compylar and Prynter of this Boke."

RICHARD GRAFTON, *Esquire, printer, a small oval, cut in wood, with the initials of his name.*

Richard Grafton was born in London, and flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. In his own name were published, "An Abridgement of the Chron-"icles of England," and "A Chronicle, and large "meere History of the Affayers of England, and "Kinges of the same; deduced from the Crea-"tion of the World," &c. 1569. His rebus is a tun, and a grafted tree growing through it. The head of Grafton, and that of the next person, are in Ames's History. The author has, with great industry, compiled catalogues of books printed by the artisans whom he has commemorated.

REYNOLD WOLF, Esq. King's printer; *an oval within a square, cut in wood.*

Wolf, who was a German or a Swiss, was a great collector of antiquities, and furnished Ralph Holinshed, who was one of his executors, with the bulk of the materials for his "Chronicle." He made his will the 9th of January, 1573-4, and probably died soon after. His device was the Brasen Serpent, which was also his sign.

The books printed by these, and other old printers, have, of late years, been eagerly bought up at immoderate prices; and for the most part, by capricious collectors, who regarded Caxton and Wynkyn as highly as Tom Folio is said to have esteemed Aldus and Elzevir. *.

* Tatler, No 158.

Some have preposterously considered these books as golden mines of English literature, whose contents our modern writers have been continually draining, refining, and beating thin, to display with pomp and ostentation. But there are several learned and ingenious gentlemen, whom I could name, who have turned over our books in the black letter to some purpose, and have, by their help, illustrated Shakespeare, and other celebrated writers.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

CATHARINA BOLENA, &c. *oval; arms; 12mo.*

This lady was aunt, and governess to the princess Elizabeth.

The Lady GULDEFORDE, (or GUILFORD) *Ætat.* 28, 1527. *Ex Collect. Arundel. H. Holbein, p. W. Hollar f. small 4to.*

This lady was wife of Sir Henry Guldeforde, Controller of the Household to Henry VIII. I take her to be, Mary daughter of Sir Robert Wooton, second wife to Sir Henry. His first was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bryan.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable only from a single Circumstance in their Lives.

WILLIAM SOMMERS, King Henry the Eighth's jester *. *Fran. Del. (Delaram) sc. In a long*

* That ſpecies of wit, which was the province of William Sommers, and other

THE LADY GVLDEFORDE

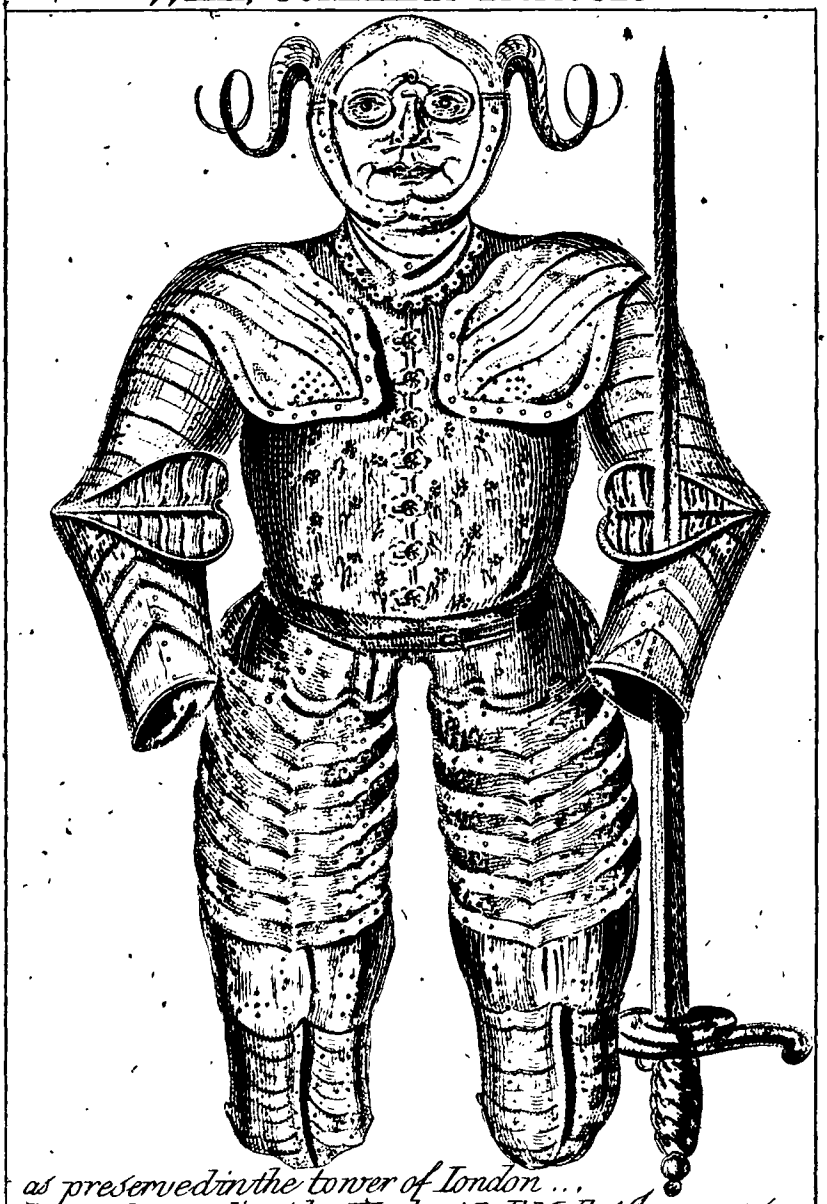
Pub Jan 1. 1798 by Richardson N° 31 Strand.

What though tho^u thinkst mee clad in strange attire,
Knowe I am suted to my owne deseire
And yet the Characters describ'd upon mee
May shewe theo that a King bestow'd them on^me

This Horne I have betokens Sommers game
Which sportive tyme will bid thee reade my^name
All with my Nature well agreeing too
As both the Name and Tyme and Habit doe

Published April 2^d 1798 by Wm Richardson York House N. 31. Strand.

WILL. SUMMERS'S ARMOUR



as preserved in the tower of London ...
Pub. as the act directs by I Herbert Pall Mall. 1 June 1794 ...

long tunic; H. K. on his breast; a chain, and a horn in his hand. Engraved from a painting of Hans Holbein; whole length; h. sh. very scarce. There is a portrait of him at Kensington looking through a leaded casement

Will. Sommers was some time a servant in the family of Richard Farmor, Esq. of Eston Neston, in Northamptonshire, ancestor to the earl of Pomfret. This gentleman was found guilty of a *præmunire* in the reign of Henry VIII. for sending eight pence, and a couple of shirts, to a priest, convicted of denying the king's supremacy, who was then a prisoner in the gaol at Buckingham. The rapacious monarch seized whatever he was possessed of, and reduced him to a state of miserable dependance. Will. Sommers, touched with compassion for his unhappy master, is said to have dropped some expressions in the king's last illness, which reached the conscience of that merciless prince, and to have caused the remains of his estate, which had been much dismembered, to be restored to him.

ELYNOR RUMMIN, (or ELEYNOUR of RUMMYNG) *an old, ill-favoured woman, holding a black pot in her hand; a wooden print: frontispiece to one of Skelton's pieces, called by her name: under the print are these lines:*

" When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
" My ale put all the ale-wives down," 4to.

Elynor Rummin lived, and sold ale, near Letherhead in Surrey *. Skelton was probably one of her best customers. The contemptible

other buffoons, in this, and several of the succeeding reigns, became the highest recommendation of a courtier, in the reign of Charles II.

* Aubrey's " Antiquities of Surrey."

works of this poet, which contain little beside coarse obscenity and low ribaldry, were reprinted in octavo, 1736.

I shall here, and at the end of most of the subsequent reigns, take occasion to introduce a few remarks on the dress and fashions of the times, as they occur to me, without any design of being particular.

In the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of shoes and boots were worn of so enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees *. A law was made in the same reign to limit them to two inches.

We are informed, by several antiquaries, that in the time of Anne, Richard's Queen, the women of quality first wore trains, which occasioned a well meaning author to write "contra Caudas "Dominarum. †" The same queen introduced side-saddles ‡. Before, the English ladies rode as the French do at present; and as it is presumed the English will again, if some woman of beauty, rank, and spirit, one of the charioteers for instance, should set the example §. Ladies who throw a whip, and manage a pair of horses to admiration, would doubtless ride a single one with equal grace and dexterity. It is strange that, in a polished age, the French have not been followed in so safe, so natural, and so convenient a practice.

The

* Baker's Chron. p. 310.

† Vide "Collectanea Hiſtorica ex Dictionario Theologico Thomæ Gaſcoignii," ſubjoined to Walter Hemingford, publiſhed by Hearne, p. 512.

‡ Roſſi Warwicenſis Hiſtoria, p. 215.

§ *Seſoſtris* like, ſuch charioteers as theſe,
May drive ſix harneſt monarchs, if they pleaſe.——YOUNG.

ELINOVR RVMMIN,

The famous Ale-wife of *England.*

Written by Mr. *Skelton*, Poet Laureat to King *Henry* the egiht.

When Skelton *wore the Lawrell Crowne,*
My Ale put all the Ale-wiues downe.

LONDON

Printed for *Samuel Rand* 1624.

From the Original, in the Library of the Cathedral Church at Lincoln.

Publiſhed, May 12, 1794, according to Act of Parliament,
By W. RICHARDSON, Caſtle Street, Leiceſter Square.

The variety of dresses worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth, may be concluded from the print of the naked Englishman, holding a piece of cloth, and a pair of shears, in Borde's "Introduction to Knowledge *." The dress of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of the guard at present. This was probably aped by inferior persons. It is recorded, "that Anne Bollen "wore yellow mourning for Catharine of Arragon †."

As far as I have been able to trace the growth of the beard from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman Conquest. That of Edward the confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his seal in Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain." After the Conqueror took possession of the kingdom beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is said that the English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, as they appeared to be without beards.

APPENDIX to the Reign of HENRY VIII.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights of the Garter, &c.

CAROLUS V. Imperator, &c. *Æneas Vicus Parmensis sc. adorned with trophies.*

This

* See Class IX.

† "Anecdotes of Painting." The same circumstance is in Hall's Chronicle, with the addition of Henry's wearing white mourning for the unfortunate Anne Bollen. Crimson would have been a much more suitable colour. See Hall, p. 227, 228.

This famous print raised the reputation of the engraver, and procured him a considerable reward from Charles himself.

CAROLUS V. *Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Life; 4to.*

Both these prints represent him older than when he was England.

Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, is said to have been a great politician at sixteen years of age. But it is certain that his genius, which was solid and very extraordinary, was not of the quickest growth. His wars, and his vast designs, which were known to every one conversant with history, are now better known than ever, by the work of an historian that does the greatest honour to the Scots nation. He came to England twice in this reign, to visit the king, to whom he paid his court as the arbiter of Europe; as Henry then held the balance betwixt him and Francis I. of France. Tired of those active and busy scenes in which he had been long engaged, he, in the latter part of his life, resigned his kingdoms to his brother and his son, and retired into a monastery. He was thought to have been very strongly inclined to the religion which he persecuted *. Some days before his death, he commanded his funeral procession to pass before him in the same order as it did after his decease. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1558. He was elected Knight of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. and personally installed at Windsor, 1522.

In 1520, and 1522.

FERDINANDUS, D. G. Rom. Imp. *a large*

* About 200,000 men are said to have been killed upon the account of religion, in the reign of this prince.

CAROLVS V. IMP. BELGII PRINCEPS.

large medallion. In the "Continuation of Golzius's "Series of the Emperors."

Ferdinand was brother to Charles V. and his successor in the empire. He was elected Knight of the Garter, the 23d of April, 1522, when he was archduke of Austria, and king of the Romans. Though, from the spirit of the times, his engagements with Charles, and the necessity of his affairs, he was frequently impelled to war, he was more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace, which were better suited to the gentleness of his disposition. It must, however, be acknowledged, that his rigorous treatment of Prague was an instance of severity more suitable to the sternness of his brother's character than his own natural temper, and that it did him no honour. He died in 1564, and on the 2d of October, there was a solemn obsequy for him in St Paul's Church, London.

FRANCISCUS I. &c. Franc. Rex. *Tire d'un tableau de Raphael, conservè á Fontainebleau. One of the series of the kings of France, from Clovis I. to Louis XIII. inclusive, taken from medals *, tombs, and paintings, published by Jaques de Bie, 1633; fol. There is a portrait of him in the Crozat collection after Titian.*

Francis I. who was elected Knight of the Garter, 2 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. was a prince of uncommon genius and spirit, and of many amiable qualities. He was a great check to the dangerous ambition of Charles V. by whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. His brave, though unequal struggle with that powerful monarch, helped greatly to preserve the liberties

* The series of medals of the kings of France are the most numerous and considerable of all the modern.

berties of Europe. He was embroiled in several wars with Henry VIII. which were at length amicably concluded. The magnificent, or to speak more properly, the romantic interview of Henry and Francis, in the Valley of Cloth of Gold, near Ardres in Picardy, has been described by several of our historians. *Ob.* 31 Mar. 1547. His reign was the principal æra of the arts in France.

GUILLAUME DE CROY: *In the "Academie "des Sciences," &c. The print is of the quarto size.*

William de Croy, lord of Chievres, who descended from the blood royal of Hungary, was a man of letters, a good soldier, and an able politician. He was perfectly qualified to superintend the education of a prince, and was, by the Emperor Maximilian, appointed governor of his grandson Charles. But his great and shining qualities were debased and sullied by a sordid avarice; to gratify which passion he too long kept the young prince in a state of pupilage. In 1515, he was sent by him into England, in the quality of ambassador, to renew the treaties which his predecessors had made with that crown. Charles, whose gratitude was one of his excellencies raised him to great honours. He died the 28th of May, 1521.

JOHANNES SLEIDANUS, &c. natus Sleidæ, A. D. 1506. Legatus in Anglia pro Protestantibus, 1545, &c. *W. F. (Faithorne) f. In the English translation of his History, fol.*

John Sleidan, who was born at Sleida, near Cologne, was, in the early part of his life, a domestic of cardinal de Bellay. He, on several occasions

occasions, acquitted himself with honour as an ambassador; particularly in his embassy to Henry VIII. from the whole body of protestants in France. His "Commentaries," written with candour, spirit, and politeness, is the most considerable of his works. We are told, in the "Life of Dr Swift *," that this was one of the books which he read at Moor Park, and that he took from it large extracts. It was probably recommended to him by Sir William Temple, who was eminently read in history. The author died in 1556 †.

SYMON GRYNÆUS, philos. et theol. *nasc. Feringæ in Suevia, Ao.* 1493; *Ob. Basileæ, Ao.* 1541. *Kal. Aug. From Boissard; 4to.*

Grynæus, who studied at Oxford about the year 1532, was eminent for his skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and for his knowledge in philosophy and the mathematics. Mr Wood informs us, that when he left the kingdom, he made no scruple of carrying away several Greek books with him, which he had taken from the libraries in Oxford, because he saw the owners were careless of them ‡. He was intimate with Erasmus, and was present with that excellent man when he died. He published

* See Deane Swift's "Life of Swift," p. 276.

† See a great and just character of him in Schelhorne's "Amoenitates Hist. Eccles. et Lit." tom. i. p. 4.

‡ Grynæus, and some of the members of the university of Oxford, are precipitately reflected upon in "Athen. Oxon." i. 58. "Brian Twyne's Apologia," lib. 3. sect. 312. is referred to on that occasion; but nothing there occurs that will warrant such reflections. It is sufficient to refer the reader to Grynæus's Epistle Dedicatory to John More, where the author has apologized for himself. The Epistle is prefixed to "Platonis Opera, cum Commentariis Procli in Timæum & Politica, Basil. 1534," fol. Or see the passage in question, in Maittaire's "Annales Typographici," tom. ult. p. 151.

lished Epistles; the Μεγαλη Συνταξις of Ptolemy, dedicated to Henry VIII. &c.

ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS; *in Boissard, 4to.*

Hyperius, a man of general learning, and one of the best divines, and most elegant writers of his age, which was also the age of Erasmus, was a native of Ipres in Flanders. Having been strongly suspected of what was called heresy, he came over to England, in the year 1536, or 7, where he lived above four years in happy retirement with Charles lord Montjoy, a man of letters, of whom Erasmus hath made honourable mention in his works. He was afterwards professor of divinityat Marpurg, in Germany, where he died, the 1st of Feb. 1564. Verheiden says that his printed works in divinity, and the sciences, would make seven volumes in folio. Dr Atterbury has mentioned him as a divine of authority, at p. 52, of the Preface to his Sermon, preached at the funeral of Thomas Bennet, some passages of which had been objected to, in an anonymous pamphlet, by Hoadly.

HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, Medicus et Jurisconsultus: *In Boissard, 4to.*

Henry Cornelius Agrippa, who was born at Cologne, in 1486, was a man of a prodigious compass of knowledge. He was careful to inform himself of every science; and saw, or pretended to see, the vanity of them all. Happy had it been for him, if he could have seen the vanity of Alchymy, before he was the dupe of that fallacious philosophy, and before he had seduced others, who were as great dupes as himself. He was celebrated throughout Europe; and was

was long a wanderer through many parts of it; eager in pursuit of fortune, which he never overtook, and promising himself mountains of gold, which evaporated in smoke. The history of his life, as recorded by Bayle and Schelhorne, * is interesting and curious: sometimes we find him, in all the pride of literature, in schools and universities; at other times, in courts, and camps; in the shops of projecting mechanics, and in the laboratories of hermetic philosophers. Now he is courted as a prodigy of knowledge; and then shunned and detested as a sorcerer, and his very dog is dreaded as an evil demon †. He was in England, in 1510; and in 1529, received an invitation from Henry VIII. to settle here, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1535. The most celebrated of his works, which are in Latin, are his Treatises "Of Occult Philosophy ‡," and "Of the Vanity of Sciences:" the latter, which is a frivolous book, has been greatly improved upon by

* See his "Amœnitates Literariæ," tom. ii. p. 553, &c. and the authors referred to in Jortin's "Life of Erasmus," vol. i. p. 533.

† That which contributes most to the opinion that Cornelius Agrippa was a magician, is an impertinent piece published under his name, entitled the fourth book "De Occulta Philosophia," which that learned man was never the author of. For it is not to be found in the folio edition of his works, in which only those that are genuine and truly his are contained. Prideaux's "Connection," &c. Part i. Book iv. p. 513, notes, edit. 1729.

‡ Many weak heads have been bewildered by this book. I knew an old gentleman, who, upon the perusal of it in the English translation, fancied himself a magician, and an adept, and that riches and power were within his grasp. He declared to me, that he would not leave this treasure to any man who did not know how to value it; but bequeathed it to a relation, who was so far gone in the celestial sciences as to be above all worldly considerations; and who presently sold it for waste paper, as many others have done since: such is the fate of a work, which hath been thought to contain a mine of gold, and which once engaged the attention of the learned world. It is now scarce, and is valued as a curiosity.

by Mr Thomas Baker, in his admirable "Reflections upon Learning."

JOHAN RANTZAU, Grand Mareschal de Danemarck; *Folkema sc. a small head, with twelve others of his family, in Tycho Hofman's elegant book, intitled,* "*Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de* "*Dannemarck,*" 1746, 4to *.

John Rantzau, lord of Bredenbourg, and commander in chief of the Danish army, in the reigns of Frederic I. and Christian III. was one of the ablest generals that his country ever produced. He was also an excellent statesman; and by his valour and prudence secured the throne of Denmark, and consequently its liberties, against the repeated efforts of the deposed tyrant Christian II. He was the chief instrument of establishing the Protestant religion in that kingdom. *Ob.* 1565.

He is mentioned here, as having been in England, in the course of his travels, in the reign of Henry VIII.

CHRISTOF. DE LONGUEIL; *N. Larmessin sc. In the* "*Academie des Sciences,*" *&c. tom.* ii. *p.* 156.

Christopher de Longueil †, who was esteemed one of the most universal and polite scholars of this learned age, was born at Malines, in the Low Countries, in 1490. He travelled into England, Germany, Spain, and Italy; was highly in favour with Lewis XII. of France, and Leo X. at whose request he undertook to write against

* In this book is a considerable number of neat heads of persons who hav en here in public characters.

† In Latin, Longolius, under which name his life, written by cardin. Pole, is in Bates's "Vitæ Selectæ."

against Luther. He lived in the strictest intimacy with the cardinals Bembo and Pole, especially with the latter, who closed his eyes at Padua, where he died, in 1522, in the 34th year of his age. His Latin Commentaries on Pliny's Book of Plants, and on the Civil Law, are sufficient testimony of his learning; and his oration in praise of Lewis XII. and the French nation, a signal proof of his eloquence. He was one of the bigoted Ciceronians, and as such has been deservedly censured by Erasmus *.

S. IGNATIUS de LOYALA; *Rubens p. Bolswert sc. whole length, large h. sh. Marinus has engraved a print of him after Rubens, which represents him in a church, casting out devils* †.

Ignatio Loyola, a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, having heated his imagination by reading "The Lives of the Saints," which were brought him in his illness instead of a romance, conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order: this is well known by the appellation of the Society of Jesus ‡. Many of the members of this body, which hath been ever above the sour and sordid austerities of the lower monastic orders, have acted as if they thought that Christ's kingdom was of this world, and have aimed at being his prime ministers. Great numbers, however, of the brightest ornaments of the church of Rome, both for their piety and

* Vide Erasm. Epist. 1083, or Jortin's Life of him, vol. i. p. 483, 4. Erasmus in his "Ciceronianus" exposes, with his usual strength of reason and poignancy of ridicule, the affectation of writing every thing in the language of Cicero.

† Ribadeneira fairly owns that he had not the gift of working miracles.

‡ The Jesuits and Benedictines have, in literature, outshone all the other orders of the church of Rome.

and learning, have been of this society. It should also be remembered, that prevaricating and pernicious casuists, intriguing politicians, embroilers of kingdoms, and assassins of kings, have been of the same fraternity. The innocent founder hath been unjustly branded for the crimes of his degenerate sons. "He "came hither a begging about the year 1531, "as appears from his life by Ribadeneira *, and "found his account in it †." His life had been written by about twenty authors besides; and a thousand have written against him and the Jesuits. Beza styles the order, "Anhelan-"tis Satanæ ultimus crepitus ‡."

Loyola died the 31st of July, 1556.

PETRUS RONSARDUS, &c. *in Boissard, small 4to.*

Peter Ronsard applied himself late to study; but by the acuteness of his genius, and continual application, he made ample amends for the time he had lost. Though he formed himself upon the Greek and Latin Classics, scarce any author, at least of his day, has a more original and natural air. He possessed judgment and fire in an extraordinary degree: hence it is that Thuanus, who was partially fond of him, prefers him to any poet since the Augustan age. He, like other old poets, hath been censured for his peculiarities: he might, perhaps, as well have been blamed for wearing an antiquated dress; which was owing more to the prevailing fashion of the times, than the caprice or affectation

* L. ii. c. 1.

† I am obliged to the reverend and learned Mr Bowle, of Idmiſton, near Saliſbury, for my knowledge of this circumſtance, and other notices relative to foreigners.

‡ The Pope has lately publiſhed a bull for the abolition of this order.

KING
Began to Reign
28 Jan. 1547
Lived 17 Years.
Reigned 6 Yrs 5 m
Died 6 Jul. 1553
EDWARD VI

tation of the wearer. He died the 27th of December, 1585. He is placed here as having attended James V. from Paris into Scotland, in 1537; where he continued two years; after which he resided about half a year in England. See his elogium in *Thuanus*, and his article in Bayle's Dictionary.

EDWARD VI. began his Reign the 28th of Jan. 1546-7.

CLASS I.

THE KING.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. W. H. (Winceslaus Hollar) f. ex Collect. Arundel.* 1650; *h. sh.*

There is an original of him by Holbein, at Houghton.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. Gribelin sc.*

EDVARDUS Sextus; 8*vo.* *From the* "*Heroologia.*"

EDWARD VI. *Vaughn sc. a small oval, with ornaments, before his Life, by Sir John Hayward;* 4*to.* 1630, *and* 1636.

EDOUARD VI. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

EDWARD de VI. *Coninck van Enghelant, &c. in armour;* 4*to.*

EDVARDUS Sextus, &c. *Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.*

EDVARDUS VI. &c. *J. Faber exc.* 8*vo. mezz.*

EDWARD VI. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

EDWARDUS Sextus, *Æt.* 15; *oval, ornaments, neatly cut in wood by Virgilio Sole* *, *of Brussels,* 8*vo.*

* This engraver had his eyes put out, for copying some obscene prints, engraved by Marc Antonio, after the designs of Julio Romano, to which Aretin wrote the verses.

It belongs to the New Testament, printed by Richard Jugge, 1552, by command of the king.

EDWARDUS VI. &c. *in the "Atrium Heroicum Cæsarum, Regum, aliarumque Summatum et procerum, qui intra proximum seculum vixere et hodie supersunt. Chalcographo et Editore Dominic. Custode Cive Aug. Vindel." Pars prima, &c.* 1600, *pars quarta* 1602: *small folio. A scarce and curious book: it is in the Bodleian Library.*

EDWARD VI. *sitting on his throne, giving the Bible to archbishop Cranmer, nobles kneeling; Holbein del. a wooden print; 4to. From Cranmer's "Catechism," printed by Walter Lynn,* 1548.

EDWARD VI. *giving the charter of Bridewell to the lord-mayor of London, Sir George Barnes, Knt. &c. On the right of the throne is the lord-chancellor, Tho. Goodrick bishop of Ely, standing; on the left is Sir Robert Bowes, Master of the Rolls. The portrait with the Collar of the Garter is William earl of Pembroke; behind whom is Hans Holbein the painter.—The two persons kneeling behind the lord-mayor, are William Gerrard and John Maynard, aldermen, and then sheriffs of London: their names are omitted in the inscription of the print. Bridewell was formerly the palace of king John. It was rebuilt by Henry VIII. in* 1552. *This historical piece, which is in a large sheet, was engraved by Vertue, after the original by Holbein, in the Hall at Bridewell.*—The donation to the city was in 1553.

EDWARD VI. *with the prayer that he made a little before his death; S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

There is a small whole length of Edward VI. by Holbein, at Houghton.

The great virtue and capacity of this young prince, like those of several other princes who have died young, prognosticated a very happy reign. The English historians are thought to speak in

a

EDWARD SEYMOUR

DUKE of SOMERSET.

Pub. June 1. 1803. by J. Scott. N° 447. Strand

a high strain of panegyric of his learning, and other accomplishments; but Cardan, the celebrated Italian philosopher, who conversed with him, has given him such a character, as renders almost every thing that is said of him highly credible. See the "Life of Cardan," written by himself; or see the same account in Fox's "Martyrology."

MARY Queen of Scotland. See the reign of Elizabeth.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Hertford. Illust. Head.*

EDVARDUS SEIMERUS; *in the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux; *Edwardi regis avunculus, &c. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Created 16 Feb. 1547.

The duke of Somerset, ancestor of the present duke of Somerset and earl of Hertford, was lord-protector of the kingdom, lord high treasurer, and earl-marshal, in this reign. Though his administration was not without blemishes, his conduct was generally regulated by justice and humanity. He repealed the sanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requests in his own house, to hear and redress the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied

greatness, drew upon him the resentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother, the lord-admiral, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick *. He caused the former to be beheaded, and was soon after brought to the block himself, by the intrigues of the latter, to whose crooked politics, and ambitious views, he was the greatest obstacle. Executed the 22d of Jan. 1551-2. See Class VII.

THOMAS GOODRICK, bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

JOHN RUSSEL, the first earl of Bedford, 1549; *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the duke of Bedford.*

John lord Russel, was, in 1542, appointed lord-admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy-seal; which great office he held in this, and the next reign. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne, at the former of which, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty Reformadoes, recovered a piece of ordnance from ten thousand French, under the count de St Paul. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was appointed lord high-steward of England for that day; and in the same year, he had a grant of the monastry of Woburn in Bedfordshire, which is now the seat of the present duke of Bedford, who is lineally descended from him. *Ob.* 1554. See the former reign, Class VII.

GIOVANNI DUDLEY, duca di Northumberland; *holding a sword in his right hand; 12mo.*

His

* Afterwards duke of Northumberland.

His portrait is at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was earl-marshal, and lord high-admiral. He was a man of parts, courage, and enterprize; but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to violate the order of succession, and settle the crown upon his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey. Several historians speak of him as the greatest subject that ever was in England. He was executed for rebellion, in the first year of Queen Mary. It has been observed, that he had eight sons, of whom none had any lawful issue *. See Class VII.

TOMASO SEIMOR, Ammiraglio d'Inghilterra, 12mo. *In Leti's "Elisabeta." It should be remembered here, that the authenticity of most of the portraits in this book is as questionable as the author's facts.*

Thomas Seymour, baron of Sudley and lord-admiral of England, was a younger brother of the protector Somerset. He was a man of a good person and address; and no stranger to the arts of the courtier, or the gallantry of the lover. The impression which he made on the heart of Catharine Parre, whom he married, and on that of the princess Elizabeth, whom he would have married, was, by credulous people, in a credulous age, imputed to incantation. His love seems to have been only a secondary passion,

* Sir Robert Dudley, who was ſtyled abroad earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. See the "Biographia," p. 1807.

that was subservient to his ambition *. His views were certainly aspiring; and he was justly regarded by his brother as an active and dangerous rival. He was executed in consequence of an act of attainder, without even the formality of a trial, the 9th of March, 1548-9. Mr. Warton in his "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," has given us a curious account of some coquetries which passed betwixt the princess Elizabeth and the lord-admiral.

GULIELMUS HERBERTUS, comes Pembrochiæ; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell, in the preceding Class.

This nobleman was esquire of the body to Henry VIII. a privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of that king's will. He was nearly allied to Henry, by his marriage with Anne, *Cr. 1551.* sister to Catharine Parr. He was, in this reign, constituted master of the horse, elected a knight of the Garter, and created earl of Pembroke. In the reign of Mary, he was appointed general of the forces raised to suppress Wyatt's rebellion, and had the command of the army sent to defend Calais. He was Lord-steward of the household, in the reign of Elizabeth. *Ob.* 1569, *Æt.* 63. His head may be placed in the last mentioned reign.

CLASS

* In the preamble to an act of parliament, in the second and third year of Edward VI. entitled, "An Act for the Attaynder of Sir Thomas Seymour, Knight, Lorde Seymour of Sudley, High Admiral of England," printed by Grafton, 154[illegible] folio, it is said, "that he would have done what he could secretly to have married the princess Elizabeth, as he did the late *Queen*, whom, it may appear, he married first, and after sued to his majesty and the lord protector and their council for his preferment to it, whom, nevertheless, it hath been credibly declared, he holped to her end, to haste forward his other purpose."

CLASS III.

PEERS, &c.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire, was confined in the Tower during this reign, where he spent his time in the improvement of his mind, and in elegant amusements. See a description of his portrait in the reign of Mary.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Julii* 20, *Æt.* 57; *Holbein p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS CRANMER, archbishop of Canterbury, *without inscription; engraved after Holbein: Cælari f. Guil. Cartwright, h. sh.*

There is a good head of him, after Holbein, in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire;" fol.

Archbishop Cranmer proceeded by gentle steps to promote the Reformation, under Edward VI. Though he was in his nature averse from violent and sanguinary measures in the establishment of religion; he was transported beyond his usual moderation in one instance, and went so far as to persuade the king, much against his inclination, to sign the warrant for the burning of Joan Bocher for heresy. This woman held, "that Christ was not truly incar-" nate of the Virgin: whose flesh being the out-" ward man, was sinfully begotten, and born " in sin, and consequently he could take none " of it: but that the Word, by the consent of

"the inward man of the Virgin, was made flesh*." See the reign of Mary.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, was deprived 17 Sept. 1549, and was restored in the next reign. See the reign of Mary.

NICOLAUS RIDLÆUS, (Episc. Lond.) 8*vo*. *In the Heroologia.*"

Tr. from Rochester, Ap. 1. 1550.

This pious and learned prelate, who was indefatigable in his labour to promote the Reformation, had a considerable hand in the Liturgy of the Church of England, which was first compiled, and read in churches, by command of Edward VI. There was a second edition published, with many alterations, in this reign. Both these are to be seen in Hamon L'Estrange's "Alliance of Divine Offices, or Collection of "all the Liturgies since the Reformation;" fol. † The first copies are very scarce. See the next reign.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and afterwards in the Tower, in this reign. Though he subscribed to all the alterations in religion by Edward VI. he was still regarded as a secret enemy to the Reformation, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric. See the following reign.

THOMAS GOODRICK, (GOODRICH ‡) bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

THOMAS

* Burnet, vol. ii. col. 35.

† The second edition was printed in 1690.

‡ His name was Goodrich, as appears by this epigram made upon it;

"Et bonus, et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;
Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes."

Thomas Goodrich, who was some time a pensioner of Benet College, in Cambridge, and afterwards a fellow of Jesus College, in that university, was an eminent divine and civilian. He was one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament; and a commissioner for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. who employed him in several embassies. He had a hand in compiling the Liturgy, and "The Institution of a Christian "Man." In 1551, he was promoted to the high office of chancellor. Upon the accession of Mary, he resigned the seals to Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; but found means, though he had been zealous for the Reformation, to retain his bishopric. This drew upon him a suspicion of temporizing in favour of popery. He died the 10th of May, 1554. Consec. 19 Ap. 1534

HUGH LATIMER; *a praying figure, with a scroll.*

HUGH LATIMER, bishop of Worcester *; *preaching; G. Gif. (Gifford) sc. Frontispiece to the 4to edition of his Sermons.*

HUGO LATIMERUS; *Houston f. large 4to. mezz.*

This worthy prelate was a celebrated preacher at court, in the reign of Edward VI. when there were no sermons but in the principal churches, and upon some particular fasts and festivals. It is probable that they drew the attention of the people, as much for their rarity, as the reputation of the preacher. We are informed by Dr Heylin, that such crowds went to hear Latimer that the pulpit was removed out of the Royal Chape

* He resigned his bishopric in the preceding reign, but was still regarded as having the episcopal character.

Chapel into the Privy Garden *. Artless and uncouth as his sermons appear to us, yet such was the effect of his preaching, that restitution was made to the king of very considerable sums, of which he had been defrauded †. I have transcribed the following passage from one of his discourses preached before Edward VI. as it relates to his personal history, and is also a just picture of the ancient yeomanry.

" My father was a yoman, and had no landes " of his owne; onlye he had a farm of 3 or 4 " pound by yere at the uttermost; and here- " upon he tilled so much as kepte halfe a do- " zen men. He had walke for a hundred shepe, " and my mother mylked 30 kyne. He was " able, and did find the king a harnesse, with " hym self, and hys horsse, whyle he came to " the place that he should receyve the kynges " wages. I can remembre that I buckled hys " harnes, when he went into Black Heeath " felde. He kept me to schole, or elles I had " not been able to have preached before the " kinges majestie nowe. He marryed my sys- " ters with 5 pounde, or 20 nobles a pece; so " that he broughte them up in godlines and feare " of God. He kept hospitalitie for his pore " neighbours, and sum almess he gave to the " poore, and all thys did he of the sayd farme."

A suit of armour.

See the next reign.

JOHANNES BALÆUS, Osoriensis episcopus. *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca;" 4to.*

JOANNES BALÆUS: *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

JOANNES BALÆUS; *presenting his book to Edward VI. a wooden print; 24to.*

There

* Hiſt. of the Reformation, p. 57.

† See Bradford, in the next reign, Claſs IV.

There is a head of him in his "Examination and Death of Sir John Oldcastle *."

There is another head of him, well cut in wood, on the back of the title of the book first mentioned in his article †.

John Bale was bishop of Ossory ‡ in Ireland, and author of "Catalogus Scriptorum illustri-" um Brytanniæ, Basil. 1557," fol. He was also author of "A Comedy, or Interlude, of "Johan Baptyst's Preachynge in the Wilder-" nesse; opening the Crafts of Hypocrytes," &c. 4to. 1558: It is printed in the "Harleian Miscellany."

He hath given us a detail of all his dramatic pieces, which were written when he was a papist. There was a time when the lamentable comedies of Bale were acted with applause. He tells us, in the account of his vocation to the bishopric of Ossory, that his comedy of John Baptist's Preaching, and his tragedy of God's Promises, were acted by young men at the Market-cross of Kilkenny, upon a Sunday. Surely this tragedy must be as extraordinary a composition, in its kind, as his comedies.

The intemperate zeal of this author often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour in his accounts of the papists. Anthony Wood styles him "the foul-mouthed Bale;" but

* Mr Oldys, author of the Diſſertation on Pamphlets, in the "Phœnix Britannicus," 4to, p. 558, ſays that he has known Bale's Examination, &c. of Sir John Oldcaſtle, ſell for three guineas, on account of its rarity. This is to be underſtood of the firſt edition.

† There is a ſmall neat head of Bale, and other Engliſh clergymen, in Lupton's "Hiſtory of the modern Proteſtant Divines," Lond. 1637. The prints are copied from the "Heroologia," &c.

‡ Oſſory is a diſtrict in Ireland, the cathedral of which ſee is at Kilkenny.

but some of his foul language translated into English, would appear to be of the same import with many expressions used by that writer himself. *Ob* 1563; *Æt.* 68.

DR CHAMBERS, (CHAMBER) *Æt.* 88; *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1640; *h. sh.*

Dr John Chamber, who was some time physician to Henry VIII. was, with Lynacre and Victoria, founder of the College of Physicians in London. In 1510, he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1524, to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1526, he was elected warden of Merton College in Oxford; and about the same time made dean of the King's Chapel at Westminster, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Stephen *. He enjoyed several other less considerable preferments. *Ob.* 1549. See more of him in Wood's "Fasti Oxon." i. col. 50.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, who is supposed to have been in deacon's orders †, was appointed dean of Carlisle, and provost of Eton, by Edward VI. See Class V.

Installed, 1546.

JOHN BRADFORD, prebendary of St Paul's, and a preacher at court, at the latter end of

* He was at the expence of building a fine cloyster adjoining to this chapel to which, and the canons belonging to it, he gave the perpetuity of certain lands which were afterwards seized by the rapacious Henry VIII.

† Sir Henry Savile, and Mr Thomas Murray, however irregular it might be, were provosts of Eton, though not in orders: so might Sir Thomas Smith have been before them. See the folio "Cabala," p. 289. and Fuller's "Church History," iv. 184.

H. Holbein Pinxit. e Collectione Arundeliana,

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

of the reign of Edward VI. See a description of his portrait in the succeeding reign.

Foreign Divines, who had Preferment in England.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS, S. S. theologiæ apud Oxonienses, professor Regius, *natus Florentiæ, Sept.* 8, *Anno MD. Ob. Nov.* 12, *MDLXII. Sturt sc. h. sh. In Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer;" fol.* 1694

This seems to have been done from the portrait of him now in the Hall at Christ Church, Oxon. given to that College by Dr Rawlinson.

Petrus Martyr Vermilius; *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers."*

Peter Martyr, some time prior of St Fridian in the city of Lucca, fled from his native country on account of the protestant religion, and took shelter in Switzerland, whence he was, in 1547, invited to England by the protector Somerset, and archbishop Cranmer. He was, the next year, made Regius Professor of Divinity; and in 1550, installed canon of Christ Church. His numerous works, which are in Latin, consist chiefly of commentaries on the Scriptures, and pieces of controversy. He desired leave to withdraw soon after the accession of Mary, and died at Zurich 12 Nov. 1562. His study, which he erected for privacy in his garden, was pulled down by Dr Aldrich, when he was canon of Christ Church.

MAR-

MARTINUS BUCERUS, S. S. theologiæ apud Cantabrigienses, professor regius *, *Natus Selestadii*, 1491, *denatus*, 1551; *h. sh.*

BUCER; *Vander Werff p. G. Valck. sc. h. sh.*

MARTINUS BUCERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers."*

PAUL FAGIUS, Aleman, de Zabern, *pasteur l'église de Strasbourg, &c. a wooden print; 4to.*

PAULUS FAGIUS, &c. *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca;" small 4to.*

Bucer and Fagius, who fled from the persecution in Germany, were appointed to instruct young students in the Scriptures at Cambridge. Bucer undertook to explain the New Testament, and Fagius the Old: but the latter died before he had been able to read any lectures, on the 13th of November, 1550. In the next reign, the queen ordered their bones to be taken up and burnt †.

Z. Pearce, late bishop of Rochester, in his "Review of the Texts of Milton's Paradise "Lost," published without a name, says, in the last page, that Fagius was a favourite annotator of Milton's.

JOHN ALASCO, a Polander, first pastor of the Dutch church in England, regn. Edw. VI. *J. Savage sc. In Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer;" fol.*

John Alasco, uncle to the king of Poland ‡, and some time a bishop of the church of Rome, having been driven from his country for his religion, settled at Embden in East Friesland. He was

* Appointed professor, 1550.

† "Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos?" VIRG.

‡ Fox, vol. iii. p. 40.

was there chosen preacher to a congregation of protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with their pastor into England, where they were incorporated by charter, and had also a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These protestants differed in some modes of worship from the established church. John Alasco was ordered to depart the kingdom, upon the accession of Mary. He purchased Erasmus's valuable library of him, when he lay upon his death-bed. He died in Poland, in 1560.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR THOMAS SMYTH; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.* 1743. *In the possession of Sir Edmund Smyth, of Hill Hall, in Essex, Bart. Illust. Head.*

Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was sent ambassador to several foreign princes in these reigns, and had a principal hand in settling the public affairs in church and state. See Class V. and IX. under Elizabeth *.

JOHANNES CHECUS, Eques Auratus, &c. *In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

His

* He had the rectory of Leverington in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. But a rectory might have been held by any one who was a clerk at large. For though the law of the church was, that in such a case, he should take the order of priesthood within one year after his institution; yet that was frequently dispensed with. Indeed there is no appearance of evidence for this person's having been in holy orders; and it is presumed that Strype in the life of him, page 41, was the first that suggested his "being at least in deacon's orders;" a suggestion that probably arose from his not being able otherwise to account for the spiritual preferments which he enjoyed.

His portrait is at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

Sir John Cheke, some time tutor to the king, was also secretary of state in this reign, and one of the privy-council *. See Class IX.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR ROBERT BOWES, Master of the Rolls. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux, &c. 12*mo*.

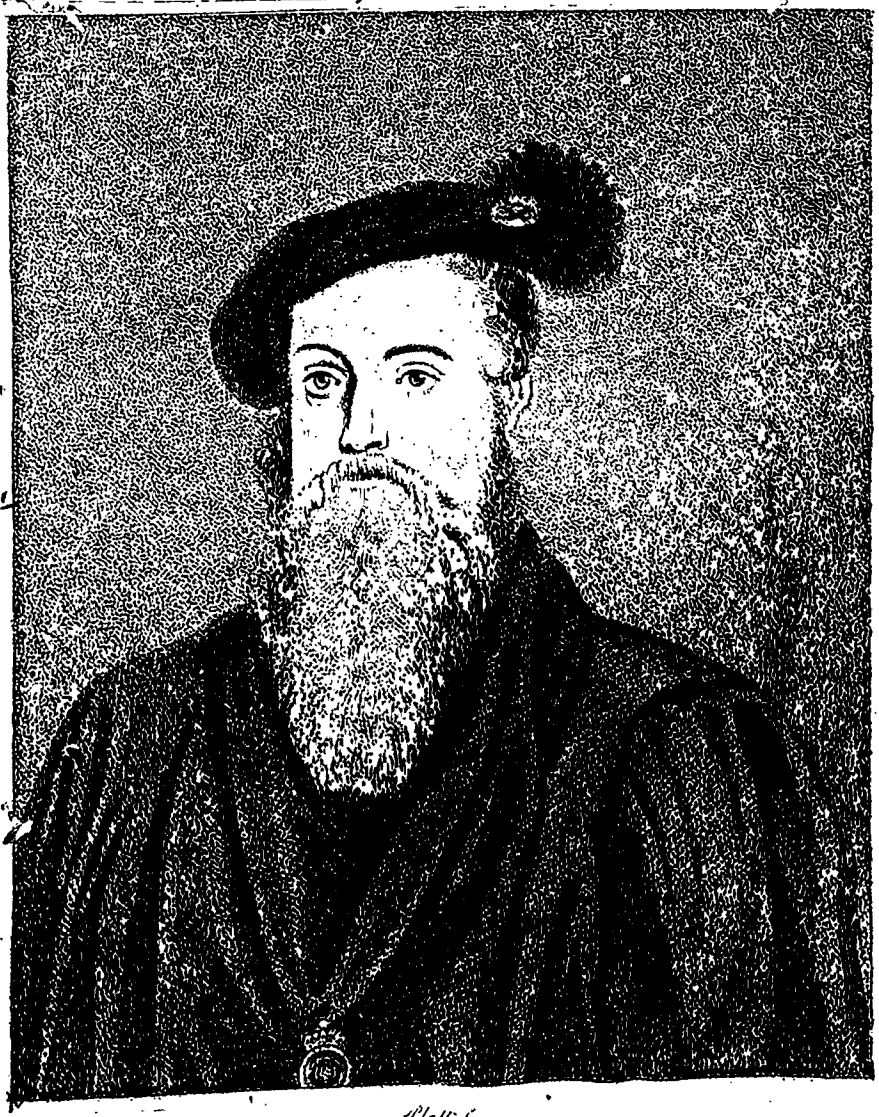
The duke of Somerset made too great a figure as a soldier, to be omitted here; as he never shone more in any station than at the head of an army. He defeated the Scots at the memorable battle of Musselburgh, in which 14000 of the enemy were killed. This was so total an overthrow, that they could never recover it.

Sept. 10. 1540.

There is a very scarce pamphlet of his expedition into Scotland, which hath been sold for four guineas, though the whole of it is printed in Hollinshed. See "Phœnix Britannicus," p. 558. I mention this as an instance of literary insanity.

JOHN

* He is supposed to have been in holy orders, as he held a canonry of the King's College, afterwards called Christ Church, in 1543. See "Fasti Oxon." vol. i. col. 68. But Dr Birch speaks of lay-deans in his "Life of Prince Henry," p. 14. if a deanry might be held by a lay-man, so might a prebend, or canonry.



Platt fc

THO.s LORD SEYMOUR of SUDLEY

From the Collection of the R.t Hon.e the Marquis of Bath

Publish'd 1. Nov.r 1799 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

JOHN DUDLEY, earl of Warwick, an excellent soldier, was lieutenant-general under the duke of Somerset, in the expedition to Scotland, and had a principal share in the victory at Musselburgh. Sir John Hayward tells us, "that for enterprises by arms, "he was the minion of this time." Hist. Edw. VI. p. 15. See Class II.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER. See a description of his portrait, Class IX.

This gallant soldier attended Charles V. in his wars; particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having exhausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of mind to catch hold of with his teeth; and with the loss of several of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The duke of Somerset, who was an eye witness of his distinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

SIR GEORGE BARNS, lord-mayor of London, 1552. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell.

JOHN MAYNARD, alderman of London.

WILLIAM GERARD, alderman of London.

See their portraits together with that of Sir George Barns.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

JOHN KEY, or CAIUS, physician to Edward VI. See the reign of Mary.

POETS.

GEORGE BUCHANAN came into England in this reign; but soon left the kingdom, and retired to France, where he found that studious leisure and undisturbed tranquillity which he had in vain sought for here, in the minority of the king. His head, which represents him advanced in years, belongs to the reign of Elizabeth.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER. His head is described in the division of Miscellaneous Authors.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet: his poetical works were published by William Malim, master of St Paul's school, in 1579.

JOHN HEYWOOD. See the next reign.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March* 28, 1512, *deceased August* 12, 1577, *in the* 65*th year of his age: Round cap, furred garment. Frontispiece to his life, by Strype;* 8*vo.*

Sir

Sir Thomas Smith, when he was Greek lecturer at Cambridge, assisted by his learned friend Mr Cheke, first introduced the true pronunciation of the language; upon which he wrote a treatise in Latin. Flushed with his success, he set about reforming the English alphabet and orthography. He composed an alphabet of twenty-nine letters, of which nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English, or Saxon. His general rule in orthography was to write all words as they are pronounced, without the least regard to their derivation *. This project has been generally looked upon as chimerical. His book on the Commonwealth of England, is esteemed a just account of the English constitution, as it was in the reign of Elizabeth.

SIR JOHN CHEKE, Knt. *Ob.* 1557. *Jos. Nutting sc. Frontispiece to his Life by Strype*, 1705; 8*vo.*

Sir John Cheke, who was elected first professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, when he was only twenty-six years of age, was an intimate friend, and fellow-labourer in the same studies with Sir Thomas Smith, and helped greatly to bring the Greek learning into repute. These two celebrated persons, and Roger Ascham, tutor to the princess Elizabeth, were the politest scholars of their time, in the university §. Sir John Cheke was cruelly used on account of his religion, in the reign of Mary, and was supposed to have died of grief for signing a recantation against his conscience. His writings, which are mostly in Latin, are on theological, critical, and grammatical subjects. Cir. 1540.

* The practice of Dr Middleton, who has regard only to derivation in his orthography, would be much better.

§ An elegant edition of Roger Afcham's works was publifhed in 4to, in 1761.

EDWARD VI. CLASS X.

THOMAS CHALONERUS, *Æt.* 28, 1548; *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1655; *h. sh.*

On the back of the title to his book, "De Republica, &c." is a good wooden print of him.

Sir Thomas Chaloner's capital work was that *Of right ordering the English Republic, in ten Books* *, which he wrote when he was ambassador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose a dictionary for children, and to translate from the Latin a book of the office of servants, merely for the utility of the subjects. *Ob.* 7. *Oct.* 1565. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

HANS HOLBEIN continued to exercise his delicate and animated pencil in this reign. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See the first Class.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

JANA GRAYA; 8*vo.* *In the "Heroologia."*

JEANNE GRAY; *A Vander Werff; p. Vermeulen sc. in Larrey's History.*

The

* "De Rep. Anglorum instauranda," lib. x. Lond. 1579. 4to.

LADY JANE GRAY.

From a Portrait in Coloured Wax of the same Size

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